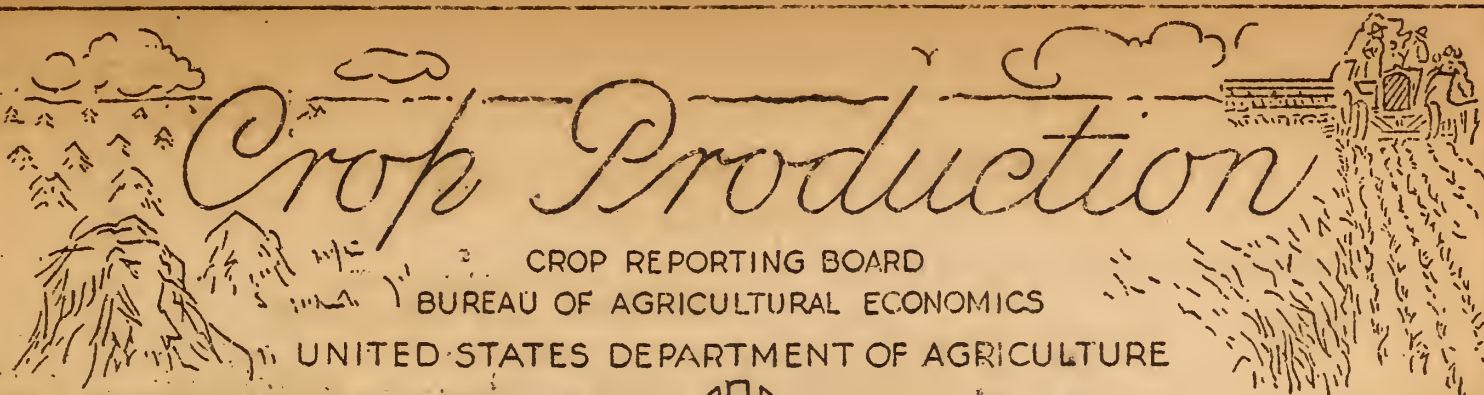


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Release: September 11, 1950

BAC

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1950

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average: 1939-48	1949	Indic. Sept. 1, 1950 1/	Average: 1939-48	1949	Indicated Aug. 1, 1950	Indicated Sept. 1, 1950 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	32.9	33.9	38.1	2,900,932	3,377,790	3,167,607	3,162,638
Wheat, all..... "	17.0	14.9	16.7	1,031,312	1,146,463	996,490	1,011,644
Winter..... "	17.5	16.3	17.2	758,821	901,668	740,537	740,537
All spring... "	15.7	11.5	15.6	272,491	244,795	255,953	271,107
Durum..... "	14.8	11.0	15.8	36,753	38,864	35,518	37,239
Other spring "	15.9	11.6	15.9	235,738	205,931	220,435	235,868
Oats..... "	32.8	32.6	34.7	1,274,474	1,322,924	1,456,130	1,481,864
Barley..... "	24.2	24.1	26.5	310,668	238,104	285,402	297,922
Rye..... "	12.0	12.0	12.2	32,155	18,697	22,509	22,509
Buckwheat..... "	17.0	13.6	17.3	7,029	5,184	4,807	4,681
Flaxseed..... "	9.5	8.9	9.1	34,752	43,664	30,395	34,142
Rice, 100 lb.bag	2/ 2,094	2/ 2,203	2/ 2,255	29,790	40,113	36,237	36,237
Sorghum grain..bu.	16.4	23.1	22.1	108,836	152,630	176,428	184,641
Cotton.....bale	2/ 231.3	2/ 284.0	2/ 257.4	11,599	16,128	10,308	9,882
Hay, all.....ton	1.35	1.36	1.41	100,344	99,305	104,991	106,818
Hay, wild..... "	.89	.82	.85	12,064	12,296	12,543	12,657
Hay, alfalfa... "	2.20	2.23	2.26	32,775	38,546	40,316	41,285
Hay, clover and timothy 3/... "	1.36	1.28	1.39	29,864	24,657	28,656	29,395
Hay, lespedeza. "	1.06	1.22	1.12	6,485	8,571	7,810	7,836
Beans, dry edible 100 lb.bag	2/ 932	2/ 1,164	2/ 1,064	17,367	21,554	16,733	16,717
Peas, dry field "	2/ 1,346	2/ 975	2/ 1,350	5,800	3,267	2,920	2,902
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	18.8	22.4	21.2	164,491	222,305	270,701	274,702
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	687	804	783	1,950,690	1,875,825	1,659,890	1,655,895
Potatoes.....bu.	154.6	211.4	230.1	403,284	401,962	407,342	420,286
Sweetpotatoes.. "	90.8	100.1	102.5	61,786	54,232	59,322	59,884
Tobacco.....lb.	1,073	1,209	1,222	1,777,945	1,970,376	1,932,611	1,950,725
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.7	20.1	22.5	5,915	6,796	7,597	7,597
Sugar beets.... "	12.8	14.8	14.2	9,938	10,197	13,033	13,151
Broomcorn..... "	2/ 311	2/ 356	2/ 283	41	44	28	26
Hops.....lb.	1,252	1,340	1,518	45,816	50,730	57,765	58,753
Pasture.....pct.	5/ 76	5/ 79	5/ 85				

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition September 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1950
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)				
	Average		1949	Indicated	
	1939-48			Aug. 1, 1950	Sept. 1, 1950 1/
Apples, com'l crop.....bu.	2/ 109,408	2/ 133,742	118,227	119,053	
Peaches....."	2/ 70,090	2/ 74,818	51,996	51,990	
Pears....."	2/ 30,295	2/ 36,404	28,607	29,964	
Grapes.....ton	2/ 2,777	2,662	2,534	2,538	
Cherries (12 States)....."	2/ 179	2/ 250	231	231	
Apricots (3 States)....."	2/ 234	2/ 198	198	198	
Cranberries (5 States)..bbl.	715	840	---	941	
Pecans.....lb.	120,955	128,174	106,571	106,438	

Condition September 1

	Average	1948	1949	1950
	1939-48			
CITRUS FRUITS 3/:				
Oranges and Tangerines..pct.	74	76	65	71
Grapefruit....."	65	62	37	61
Lemons....."	76	79	62	73

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1949	1950	Average	1949	1950
	1939-48			1939-48		
	Million pounds			Millions		
July.....	11,515	11,559	11,827	4,155	4,328	4,637
August.....	10,390	10,574	10,601	3,587	3,852	4,221
Jan. - Aug. Incl.	82,045	83,580	85,219	38,413	40,604	43,347

- 1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.
 2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.
 3/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

Release:
September 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1950
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1950
	Average	1949	harvest,	percent of
	1939-48		1950	1949
Corn, all.....	88,007	86,735	83,091	95.8
Wheat, all.....	60,236	76,751	60,513	78.8
Winter.....	42,895	55,453	43,104	77.7
All spring.....	17,340	21,298	17,409	81.7
Durum.....	2,535	3,525	2,706	76.8
Other spring.....	14,805	17,773	14,703	82.7
Oats.....	38,762	40,560	42,765	105.4
Barley.....	12,858	9,879	11,233	113.7
Rye.....	2,674	1,558	1,852	118.9
Buckwheat.....	414	279	270	96.8
Flaxseed.....	3,643	4,880	3,738	76.6
Rice.....	1,428	1,821	1,607	88.2
Sorghum grain.....	6,552	6,612	8,370	126.6
Cotton.....	21,282	27,230	18,429	67.7
Hay, all.....	74,470	72,835	75,686	103.9
Hay, wild.....	13,552	14,918	14,873	99.7
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,896	17,288	18,254	105.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.....	21,842	19,274	21,098	109.5
Hay, lespedeza.....	6,123	7,010	7,026	100.2
Beans, dry edible.....	1,866	1,852	1,571	84.8
Peas, dry field.....	454	335	315	64.2
Soybeans for beans.....	8,764	9,912	12,937	130.5
Cowpeas 2/.....	2,241	1,177	1,152	97.9
Peanuts 3/.....	2,880	2,332	2,115	90.7
Potatoes.....	2,654	1,901	1,826	96.1
Sweetpotatoes.....	683	542	584	107.8
Tobacco.....	1,650	1,630	1,596	97.9
Sorgo for sirup.....	177	90	97	107.8
Sugarcane for sugar and seed...	301	338	337	99.8
Sugarcane for sirup.....	115	69	59	85.5
Sugar beets.....	773	687	924	134.5
Broomcorn.....	263	248	188	76.0
Hops.....	36	38	39	102.2

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Grown alone for all purposes.
3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Brannan

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 11, 1950

September 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1950

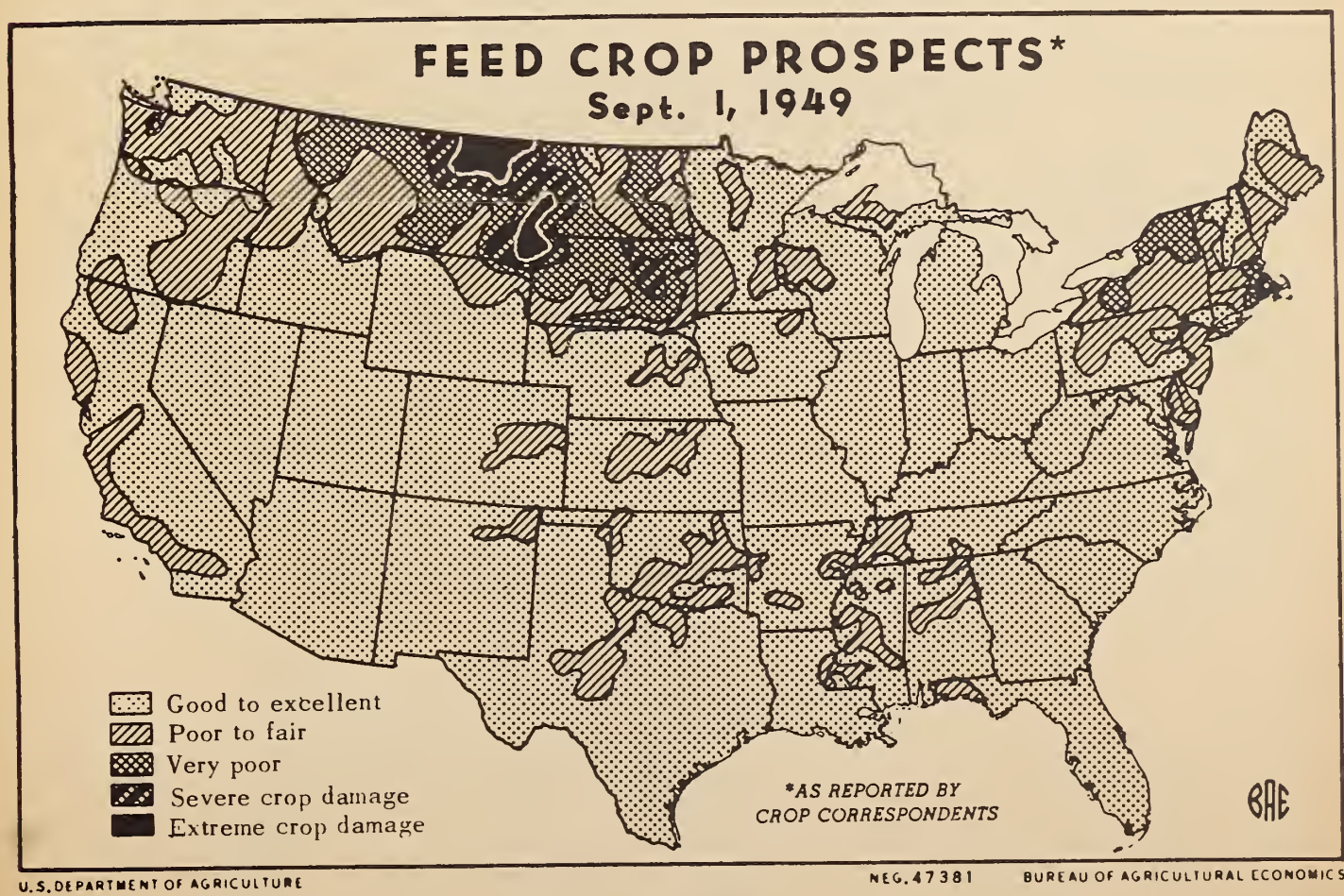
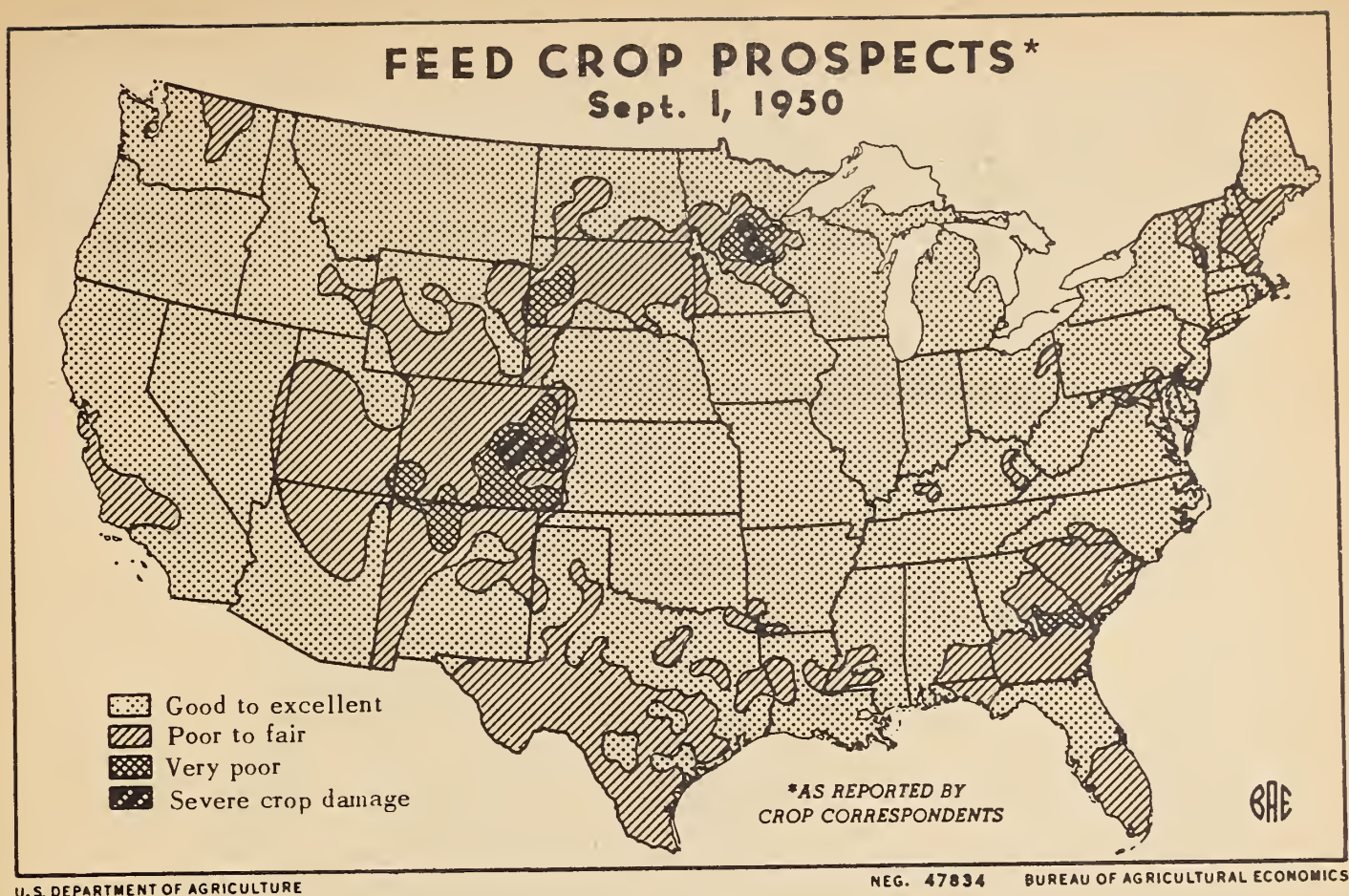
Prospects for 1950 crop production remained encouraging, as most crops improved and only a few declined during August. Small grains filled well during the cool weather to overcome much of the disadvantage of lateness. Corn prospects remained virtually unchanged. Most other late growing crops and fruits improved or held their own, but growing conditions were less favorable for cotton. Seasonal harvesting operations made satisfactory progress, despite unfavorable weather at times. Plowing and preparation of fields was under way and some seeding in excellent seedbeds had been done throughout the Great Plains and in parts of the West. Pastures were unusually good.

Corn prospects declined insignificantly, despite less "corn weather" than usual in August, to an estimated production of 3,163 million bushels. Frosts occurring August 20-21 caused slight damage and some concern among farmers lest killing frosts at early or even usual dates cause severe damage in large areas to late corn, or result in "soft" or chaffy corn. The wheat total climbed above the billion-bushel mark to 1,012 million bushels with the sharply increased estimate of 271 million bushels of spring wheat added to the earlier estimate of nearly 741 million bushels of winter wheat. Much more spring wheat than usual is still immature, and some is infested with rust, but virtually all winter wheat had been harvested by September 1, despite weather delays.

Other crops for which production prospects improved during August include oats, barley, flaxseed, sorghum grain, hay of all kinds, soybeans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, hops, apples, pears and grapes. For some of these, changes were slight; for rice, sugarcane, cherries and apricots, there was no change in the estimates; for buckwheat, dry beans and peas, peanuts, broomcorn, peaches and pecans, the declines were relatively insignificant. The estimate of cotton production dropped 426,000 bales, or 4 percent, to a total of 9,882,000 bales. The current average yield of potatoes, estimated at 230 bushels per acre, now promises to pass the previous top of 216 bushels in 1948.

With the decline in cotton insufficient to offset increases in other crops, the index of all-crop outturn is 1 point higher than on August 1. The current total is 125 percent of the 1923-32 base, which is higher than in 5 of the last 8 years and any year prior to 1946. Soybean and sugarbeet production is now indicated at a record level, and that of sorghum grain practically equals the record. Much larger than average crops of corn, oats, rice, hay, potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, hops, apples, cherries and cranberries help to swell the total. Flaxseed and pears are virtually average crops, while wheat, barley, dry beans, sweetpotatoes and grapes are only slightly smaller than average. But cotton, peanuts, peaches, apricots, and pecans are considerably smaller than average crops, while rye, buckwheat, dry peas and broomcorn are about a third or more below average.

August weather, on the whole, was less favorable than usual for growing crops and farm operations. Average temperatures for the month were below normal in most of the important interior portion of the country, the same being true every week of the month for most of that area. Frosts occurred about August 20-21 in parts of States from Michigan to Montana and as far south as Nebraska with heaviest damage in low places. August average temperatures were above normal in much of the Northeast and Atlantic coastal area, a strip along the Gulf of Mexico and in most of the West, mostly due to high temperatures during the final week of August. Rainfall was heavy in most of the areas where cool weather prevailed, running up to twice normal in the northeast, the central Mississippi Valley, the



PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS

Sept. 1, 1950



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

BAC

INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

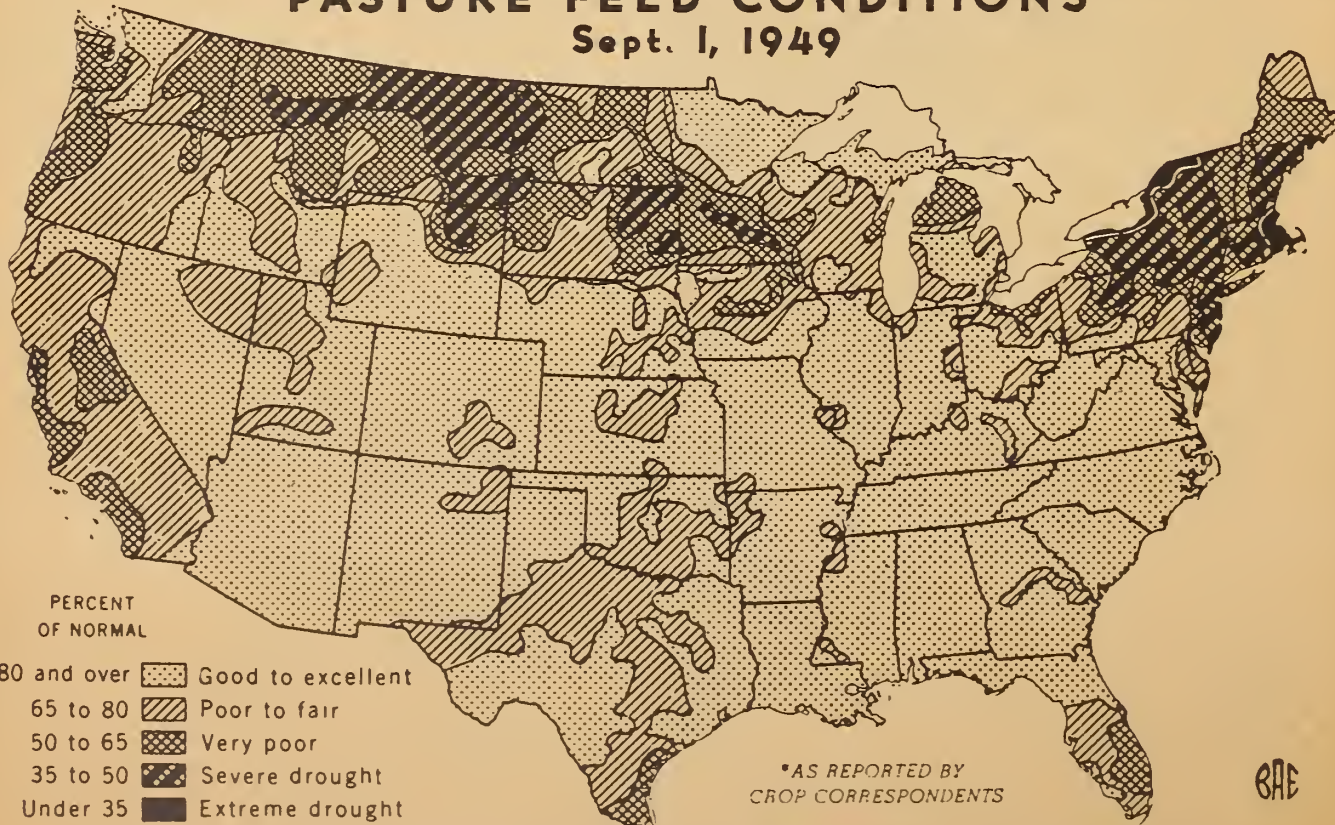
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NEG. 47833

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1949



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

BAC

*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47382

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1950

5:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Central and Southern Great Plains, and adjacent parts of Montana and Idaho. Rainfall was below normal in much of the Middle and South Atlantic area, the area about the Great Lakes extending into much of the northern North Central region, and in most of the West. No measurable precipitation occurred in most of California. Rainfall shortage affected crops in southeast coastal portions, in the far southwest, and adjacent parts of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Of the dry areas, all except the last-named received copious rains the first week of September. As a result, the soil moisture situation is mostly satisfactory.

Feed crop prospects are reported better than usual for the country as a whole, though slightly below average in the Western region. Farmer-reporters give their estimates as of September 1 of the prospects for all feed items combined, including feed grains, hay, silage, fodder, pasture and other feeding materials not separately estimated. Shown on the maps on page 5, these assembled reports indicate excellent prospects rather generally over the country, particularly in the important North Central and South Central regions. Exceptions include the only fair prospects in northern New England, a southeastern coastal portion and a strip across parts of Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wyoming connecting with a poor area in Colorado and New Mexico.

Another large crop of feed grains will provide amply for the Nation's livestock. The total of nearly 125 million tons now indicated is slightly less than in 1949, and is well below the record outturn of 138 million tons of feed grains in 1948, but is more than in any other year. Making up the current total are 3,163 million bushels of corn, 1,482 million bushels of oats, 298 million bushels of barley and 185 million bushels of sorghum grain. When the heavy carry-over of feed grains, including record corn stocks is added to this, supplies will be near-record, both in total and per animal unit. The number of animal units to be fed is expected to be about the same as last season. Hay supplies also will be among the largest of record and are well distributed. With a carry-over of 15 million tons and the new cut of 107 million tons, the total of nearly 122 million tons will be the most liberal of record per forage-consuming animal unit. Furthermore, excellent grazing in pastures and harvested meadows and fields is reducing concentrate requirements rather generally. The reported pasture condition of 85 percent is much better than last year or the average and among the 4 highest for September 1 in 35 years of record. Rains in late August and early September in dry areas are expected to improve pastures that were previously only fair. Range pastures also have a good supply of feed, except in scattered dry portions of the Great Plains and southern Mountain States, and range livestock have maintained their good condition.

Food grains will provide ample supplies for domestic use and export, despite smaller acreages this year. Improvement in spring wheat yields as a result of good weather for maturing boosted the expected outturn to 271 million bushels. This with the winter wheat crop already harvested in most areas results in another billion-bushel wheat crop. Rice prospects remained the same as on August 1, as the tropical storms missed rice fields for the most part. Outturns of only 22½ million bushels of rye and 4.7 million bushels of buckwheat will each be about two-thirds average. The total of these 4 food grains is expected to be nearly 33 million tons, which is considerably less than in any of the past 6 years, but more

than in any year before 1944. The total for the 4 feed grains and 4 food grains will thus be about 157½ million tons, which has been topped only in 1946, 1948 and 1949.

Oilseed tonnage produced in 1950 will be 9 percent less than last year. The record soybean crop of 275 million bushels, although nearly one-fourth larger than last year, will not offset the smaller quantities of the other 3 oilseeds. Flaxseed is nearly an average crop of 34 million bushels, but the 1,656 million pounds of peanuts is about 15 percent below average and the cottonseed tonnage may be nearly 40 percent less than in 1949 and 15 percent below average. The total oilseed tonnage, however, will be one-fifth above average.

Milk production in August was largest for the month since 1946, though only slightly more than in 1949. The percentage of cows reported milked in farm herds declined sharply from August 1 to the lowest for September 1 in 5 years. Milk flow per cow in herd was the highest of record for September 1, but by a narrower margin than in most recent months. About the usual seasonal decline from August 1, occurred despite excellent pastures and cool August weather. Egg production in August exceeded any previous outturn for the month, both in total quantity and in eggs per layer. The number of layers was 6 percent larger than in August 1949. The seasonal increase in layers during August was slightly larger than a year ago, but the number of potential layers on farms was less than either last year or average for September 1. Egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were less favorable than a year ago.

Deciduous fruit production for 1950 was estimated on September 1 to total 8.3 million tons--14 percent less than last year and 7 percent below average. Outturns of important fruits are less than last year, except apricots, which are slightly more. Apples, sour cherries and plums are above average, but the other fruits are below average. The season has been late in nearly all areas. Harvest of apricots and cherries was practically complete by mid-August. Most Bartlett pears were picked by Labor Day, but harvest of winter pears will continue for about another month. Peaches will be gone by mid-September, except for a few late varieties in the Northern States and in California. Harvest of apples and grapes will be active all during September and October. Present conditions point to an orange crop at least as large as last year and a grapefruit crop considerably larger than the short crop last season. Production of tree nuts is forecast considerably less than the bumper crops of last year. Compared with average, almonds are three-fifths more, walnuts and filberts about the same, and pecans about a tenth less.

Supplies of vegetables for fresh market after September 1 are expected to be considerably larger than last year and average. Summer vegetables are expected to total 5 percent more than in 1949 and 8 percent above average, with very slight improvement during August. Early estimates of fall vegetable production, including crops that account for four-fifths of the total, indicate a tonnage 10 percent larger than in 1949 and 16 percent above average. Larger outturns of fall cabbage, carrots, celery and lettuce are expected, while snap beans, cauliflower and spinach are the only fall vegetables estimated to date which will be in smaller volume than last fall. Total 1950 production of fresh market vegetables for which estimates are now available is estimated at 8.6 million tons, 5 percent more than in 1949 and 14 percent more than average for the same crops.

Progress of some of the important late summer and fall vegetables for processing was retarded during August, particularly sweet corn, while blight and dry weather adversely affected tomato prospects. The aggregate tonnage of 9 processing vegetables, of the 11 for which estimates are made, is expected to be 4.7 million tons. This compares with 4.9 million tons in 1949 and the average of 4.8 million. Prospective production is above average for each of these crops except sweet corn and tomatoes. Prospects are for larger outturns than last year for snap beans, canning beets, cabbage contracted for sauerkraut, green peas, pimientos and tomatoes. Prospects are below last year for green lima beans, sweet corn and the winter and spring crops of spinach. The fall spinach crop is not yet estimated.

CORN: The Nation's 1950 corn crop is estimated at 3,163 million bushels, practically unchanged from the August 1 estimate of 3,168 million bushels. This compares with 3,378 million bushels last year and the 1939-48 average of 2,901 million bushels. These estimates include corn for grain, silage, forage and for hogging. The indicated yield per acre of 38.1 bushels is 0.8 bushel below last year but 5.2 bushels above the average of 32.9 bushels.

In the important North Central States, development of the crop during August was only fair because of continued cool weather. Frost occurred as far south as Iowa on August 20-22. Some corn was damaged, particularly that in lowlands. Some of this frosted corn in Minnesota and Wisconsin has already been cut as fodder. Although frost damage thus far has not been extensive, a substantial part of this year's crop in the Corn Belt is vulnerable to frost damage unless general killing frosts occur later than usual. Northern and central Iowa and parts of adjacent States would be particularly susceptible to early or even "average-date" frosts. Warm weather is urgently needed throughout the Corn Belt to hasten corn maturity. Rather heavy corn borer damage is reported in some areas but, in general it is not as extensive as last year.

Iowa yield prospects declined 1.0 bushel per acre during August, mainly because of persistent cool weather--11 consecutive weeks with below normal temperature. About two-thirds of the Iowa crop is expected to be "safe from frost" by the average frost dates. Prospects were favorable in Illinois where a yield of 54.0 bushels per acre is now indicated. Most of the Illinois crop should reach maturity by the average frost dates, except some late corn in northern areas. In Northeastern Illinois about one-fifth of the acreage is still in pre-milk stages, but for the State as a whole two-thirds of the crop has reached or is beyond the soft-dough stage.

In Minnesota, yield prospects declined 5.0 bushels during August; frost on August 20 did considerable damage, particularly to low areas in some southwestern counties. Prospects are also less favorable than on August 1 in Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, North Dakota, and South Dakota, where cool weather continued to delay development and increased the threat of frost damage. The crop made good progress during August in Missouri and Nebraska, where yield prospects increased 2.0 bushels per acre. In Kansas, weather conditions were very favorable and a yield of 34.0 bushels is now expected.

Cool, dry weather during the first part of August had an adverse affect in the Northeastern States. However, more favorable weather prevailed during the

latter part of the month. Yield prospects declined 0.8 bushel in this group of States during August. Silo filling started about two weeks later than last year.

Generally favorable weather resulted in improved yield prospects in the South Atlantic States. Conditions were particularly favorable for the early crop. Indicated yields are at record or near-record levels in most of these States.

Yield prospects improved or were unchanged during August in all of the South Central States. Insect damage, especially ear worm, has been severe in some localities but has been generally less than usual. There was little damage from the hurricane which caused heavy rains and rather strong winds in the southeastern part of this area during late August.

The crop suffered from dry weather earlier in the season in the western States, and conditions were mostly unfavorable during August. Yield prospects declined about 1 bushel per acre since August 1. Prospects in Colorado, the leading corn producing State in the Western group, are for 21.0 bushels per acre, compared with last year's record yield of 25.5 bushels and the average of 18.0 bushels.

WHEAT: With harvest of the 1950 crop nearing completion, all wheat production is estimated at 1,012 million bushels, an increase of 15 million bushels since August 1. Nearly ideal weather for filling of grain and fair harvesting conditions during the past month throughout most of the spring wheat area more than offset the effect of stem rust infestation on late planted durums and bread wheats in parts of the Dakotas and Minnesota. The current wheat crop is about 12 percent smaller than the 1,146 million bushel crop produced last year and 2 percent smaller than the 10-year average production. The prospective all wheat production for 1950 includes 741 million bushels of winter wheat for which the last estimate of production was made as of August 1.

All spring wheat production is estimated at 271 million bushels, considerably above August 1 prospects. This compares favorably with last year's 244,795,000 bushel crop but is slightly less than the 10-year average production of 272,491,000 bushels. Weather conditions were unusually favorable for small grains during July and August in the Dakotas and Minnesota. Likewise, in Montana with the season some three weeks later than usual, climatic factors during August were excellent for filling, although they tended to delay ripening and retarded harvest. Approximately one-fourth of the Montana crop was harvested by September 1, whereas more than three-fourths is usually out of the way by that date. The yield per acre for all spring wheat is estimated at 15.6 bushels compared with a 11.5 bushel yield last year and an average yield of 15.7 bushels.

Durum wheat production is now forecast at 37,239,000 bushels, up nearly 5 percent from a month ago. A crop of this size would mean 4 percent less than the 38,864,000 bushel crop produced a year ago but a slightly higher production than the 10-year average of 36,753,000 bushels. Durum wheat production gains are attributed primarily to the very long and cool filling period this season. Weather has been favorable for harvesting and threshing operations in South Dakota. Approximately one-sixth of the durum crop has been harvested in North

Dakota with harvest started in the extreme northern parts of this State and Minnesota. Stem rust developed and caused considerable loss of yields in late planted fields of North Dakota. However, such losses were more than counter-balanced by generally favorable maturing weather throughout the durum wheat producing area. Yield of durum wheat is indicated at 13.8 bushels per acre--2.8 bushels more than a year ago but 1.0 bushel less than average.

Other spring wheat production is now estimated at 234 million bushels, an increase of 6 percent over the August 1 forecast. This crop is 14 percent larger than the 1949 crop of 206 million bushels but remains slightly smaller than the 1939-48 average. Stem rust has caused very little damage to other spring wheat in the Dakotas and Minnesota since the crop was a little too far advanced to be affected. Wheat has ripened slowly and test weights are mostly up to standard or better. The yield is indicated at 15.9 bushels per acre. This is nearly a bushel higher than last month's forecast, 4.3 bushels above the yield of a year ago, but about the same as the average yield for the 10-year period.

OATS: Production of oats is estimated at 1,482 million bushels, an increase of about 26 million bushels or about 2 percent over the August 1 estimate, and 12 percent above the 1949 production. The current estimate is 16 percent above average. The indicated yield of 34.7 bushels per acre is 0.7 bushel above last month but is still 2.4 bushels below the record yield of 37.1 bushels per acre in 1948.

The major portion of the oats crop had been harvested by September 1, although harvest was a little later than usual in some of the North Central States. In parts of Michigan some delay in harvesting was caused by rains while at higher elevations in the Western States not all oats had fully ripened by September 1.

The rather cool weather which prevailed in most of the important oats area during much of the summer was generally favorable for good development. The crop in many areas has turned out better than expected earlier. In the North Central States, which account for 82 percent of this year's crop, prospects improved in August. Yields are higher than indicated on August 1 in 7 of these States, unchanged in 4 States, and lower by 1 bushel in only one State, Nebraska, where the crop has been somewhat disappointing this season.

Most of the New England States show above-average yields. Cool weather in New York was favorable to the crop and yields are good to excellent. In Ohio much of the oats were short and tested light in weight. Illinois finished its oats harvest earlier than usual despite late seeding. In Wisconsin oats threshed out better than expected, with both yield and quality high. The crop in Minnesota is turning out very well, having overcome the handicaps of late seeding and some moisture shortage early in the season. Despite late seeding in Iowa, oats were good in all areas but harvest was much later than usual. Yields were well above earlier expectations in Missouri. South Dakota also reports yields above those indicated last month, with good test weights. The season was poor for oats in Colorado, and the yield is the lowest since 1939. Idaho reports a very favorable season.

BARLEY: Production of barley is estimated at 298 billion bushels. This is 13 million bushels above the August 1 estimate and reflects the effects of favorable maturing and harvesting conditions in the important North Central States. In the southern States, where a large part of the crop is fall seeded, harvest was completed before August 1. In these States, there is no change in production estimates from the preceding month. The indicated national yield of 26.5 bushels is 2.4 and 2.3 bushels, respectively, above last year and the average.

Although the 1950 crop matured somewhat later than usual, harvesting operations are now largely completed except in some of the extreme northern parts of the country. Moderately cool weather together with timely rains contributed to the development of the crop in most of the late-maturing States. This favorable weather partially offset the effect of earlier adverse weather. The fall seeded portion of this year's crop was damaged considerably by drought, greenbugs, and winter freezes in parts of the central and southwestern Plains area. However, disease and insect damage has been comparatively light this year in most areas. Barley is reported to be of good quality with favorable test weights. In the important producing State of California, where harvest has been completed, the yield of 32.0 bushels is 3.0 bushels above last year.

BUCKWHEAT: September 1 conditions indicate that production of buckwheat in 1950 will total 4,681,000 bushels, slightly less than expected a month ago. The 1950 crop is the smallest of record. The production of buckwheat in 1949 was 5,184,000 bushels while the ten-year average production was 7,029,000 bushels. Light frosts in mid-August caused some damage to the crop in parts of upper Michigan, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. The Pennsylvania crop is developing nicely with considerable acreage in bloom and a few fields ripening. Cool temperatures have been favorable for buckwheat in New York.

A downward trend in acreage has been primarily responsible for the progressively smaller crops of buckwheat. While 1,018,000 acres of buckwheat were harvested in 1918, the acreage for harvest in 1950 is estimated at 270,000 acres. The 1950 yield per acre is estimated at 17.3 bushels compared with 18.6 bushels a year ago, and the average of 17.0 bushels.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 36,237,000 equivalent 100-pound bags, the same as the August 1 forecast in each of the four important rice producing States. This is 10 percent smaller than the 1949 crop of 40,113,000 bags but 22 percent larger than the 10-year average of 29,790,000 bags. Since the indicated yield of 2,255 pounds per acre is about 50 pounds higher than the 1949 yield, this year's smaller crop is due to 12 percent less acreage for harvest than last year.

Prospective rice production for the Southern rice area of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas is about 38.5 million equivalent 100-pound bags, the same as last month. This is 7 percent below the 1949 crop. In Arkansas, rice is maturing rapidly and a few fields have been harvested. Combining in general is expected to get under way about mid-September. Some fields were damaged by winds the last of August, but no serious injury to the crop has been reported. In Louisiana, weather has been favorable for harvesting rice, but occasional rains retarded harvest operations in some areas during the last of August. Harvest of early varieties is well advanced and nearing completion in some areas. Barring unfavorable weather, harvest of late varieties will begin soon. In Texas, harvest is advancing satisfactorily under favorable conditions although most of the acreage is expected to be harvested between September 15 and October 15.

In California, a good crop of rice continues to be in prospect, but the crop is not expected to be quite as good as the excellent one harvested in 1949. Recent warm weather has been beneficial and some rice is beginning to head. Some fields may be harvested during late September, but harvest will not become general until after October 1.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: Conditions September 1 indicated a 1950 sorghum grain crop of 184.6 million bushels, an increase of nearly 5 percent from last month's prospects and about 21 percent above 1949. It compares with the average production of 108.8 million bushels. With unusually favorable weather during September this year's crop could equal the all-time high crop in 1944 of 185 million bushels. The indicated yield of 32.1 bushels per acre is 1.0 bushel above the August 1 estimate but 1.0 below 1949. The average yield is 16.4 bushels.

In Kansas the crop of 30,558,000 bushels, currently estimated, would be the second largest crop of record for this State. In the heavy producing area of western Kansas there is some concern that late planted sorghum will not reach maturity unless the first killing frost is unusually late. In Oklahoma, the reported condition of sorghum for grain equals the highest on record for September. A limited amount of sorghums has been harvested in the Southwestern portion of Oklahoma but the important Panhandle crop will not mature as early as usual because of very late re-plantings. In Texas, the growing crop is making excellent progress in the High Plains and some early crops are ready for harvest. Combining was active in the Low Rolling Plains and in north Texas. Harvest of early sorghums has been about completed in northern and central areas of the State. Frost over most of the eastern third of South Dakota on August 20 did some damage to the crop. The New Mexico, Arizona, and California crops made favorable growth during August.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Dry edible bean production is forecast at 16,717,000 bags (100 lbs; uncleaned basis) or about the same as that of a month ago. This is nearly 5 million less than the 21,554,000 bags produced in 1949.

In New York State, beans have a fair set of well-filled pods but the Mexican bean beetle has caused light to heavy damage to the crop. In Michigan, floods have caused considerable acreage losses and reduced yields. Present indications point to yields considerably below those of last year in Michigan and slightly smaller than the 10-year average.

Favorable August growing weather in the northwestern States has boosted production in each of the States except Nebraska, which showed no change from last month. In the southwestern States, the Pinto area, hot, dry weather, together with some shortage in irrigation water, had an adverse effect on the crop. Marked reductions in production are indicated in each of these States except Arizona where timely and copious rains improved prospects since August 1.

The total bean production in California is expected to be about 200,000 bags less than indicated a month ago. The greater part of the reduction is in "all other varieties" and standard limas. Baby limas are unchanged from a month earlier, although some fields have ripened too fast due to recent hot weather. Standard limas were affected by low temperatures in Southern California. Some varieties are suffering from hot weather, especially pinks, Red kidneys and Pintos, and the second crop of blackeyes are being forced to maturity by excessively high temperatures.

DRY PEAS: Production prospects for dry peas are little changed from a month ago. The 1950 crop is estimated at 2,902,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) compared to 2,920,000 bags forecast on August 1. This is the smallest crop since 1940 and is 11 percent less than last year's relatively small crop. The 10-year average production is 5,800,000 bags. The indicated yield of 1,350 pounds per acre is well above the 975 pounds produced last year and the 10-year average of 1,246 pounds per acre.

The season has been favorable for dry peas in most producing areas, with above average yields reported in the major producing States. The crop in Idaho showed some improvement during the month but this indicated increase in production was offset by a slight decline in prospects in Washington. The lower yield in that State is attributed to pods not filling as well as expected on the late planted acreage. Slight declines in yields are also reported in Montana and Colorado. No change in yields from a month ago is indicated for the other producing States.

SOYBEANS: Soybean prospects improved slightly during August. September 1 conditions point to a crop of almost 275 million bushels. This is around 50 million bushels above last year and about 110 million bushels above the 10-year average production. The yield of 21.2 bushels per acre indicated this year is under last year's record of 222.4 bushels and, if realized, will be the third largest on record.

Weather conditions during August were generally satisfactory for soybeans although cool weather in the main soybean areas delayed maturity of the crop. The slow development subjects some acreage to danger of frost in northern soybean areas. Little serious damage is expected, however, if killing frosts hold off until about the usual dates. Early frosts on August 19-20 hit the west North Central States but caused only slight damage. Conditions vary widely by States. In Minnesota yield prospects have dropped sharply from a month ago. This has been the result of a combination of frosts and slow growth due to cool and dry weather. Missouri reports the highest yield of record and the Nebraska yield equals the record. The heavy producing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa have maintained or improved their good yield prospects of a month ago, although development of the crop has been slow due to cool weather during almost the entire growing season. Combining in Illinois should be well started by the fourth week in September, which is about two weeks later than last year. In Iowa, the crop is much later than last year and in the northern part of the State at least a month (to October 1) will be needed for the crop to reach full maturity. A few fields in the northwestern part of the State were near a complete loss due to killing frosts on August 20, but the total damage was not significant.

In the South Atlantic area, conditions showed some improvement, especially in Virginia and North Carolina, the major producing States in that area. Excellent yields are reported in both States. Prospects have also improved in the South Central States with about average yields expected. Record and near record yields are reported in Mississippi and Arkansas, the two heaviest producers in the area. The high yields there may be attributed to good weather and to a shift of acreage to the productive Mississippi River Delta area.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,656 million pounds. This is slightly less than indicated a month ago, and compares with the 1949 crop of 1,876 million pounds. A decline in the estimate for the Southeastern Area due to reduced yield prospects was almost completely offset by an improved production outlook in the Southwestern Area.

There was no change in prospective production in the Virginia-Carolina area during August. Weather in this area during the month, while not damaging, was not conducive to good peanut development.

Dry weather during August reduced prospects in the Southeastern Area. Some localities received scattered showers during the month but wide areas had received no rain for a period of 4 weeks. Moderate to heavy rains fell generally over the area the last of August following a tropical disturbance which covered northwest Florida and most of Alabama. These rains were excessive in some sections and may result in damage to peanuts already stacked. The time of digging the Runner crop depends upon its response to the recent rains, but harvest should be well under way by mid-September.

In the Southwestern Area excellent weather during harvest improved production prospects in Texas. Prospects in Oklahoma and New Mexico remained unchanged during August.

TOBACCO: The production outlook for tobacco showed moderate improvement during August. A total of 1,951 million pounds is indicated as of September 1 and compares with 1,970 million pounds harvested in 1949.

Most of the increase for the month was accounted for by flue-cured tobacco. Production is placed at 1,169 million pounds which compares with 1,115 million pounds harvested in 1949. August weather was generally favorable for good growth and maturity. This resulted in good weight for the late maturing leaves, and accounts for the higher average yield per acre indicated for types 11 and 12. Relatively low yields were obtained on type 14, all of which has been sold. Some of the markets have opened in the type 11 area and activity is high in the type 12 markets. A large percentage of type 13 has been marketed, but sales are continuing at a moderate rate.

The burley crop is forecast at 500 million pounds, the same as a month earlier and compares with 560 million pounds produced last year. In all burley States complaints of too much rain were general. This had little effect on total production as good growth on the better drained fields about offset the ill effects in others. Losses from rust, black shank and root rot are reported in some areas. There is a wide range in size and condition of plants within fields and considerable variability among fields. Plants are generally succulent, and burley is expected to weight out light. Some difficulties are anticipated in curing, due to the high moisture content and large stems.

Production of fire-cured tobacco is indicated at 63.3 million pounds. This is about 12 percent below the crop of 1949 and compares with 80.4 million, the 10-year average. The crop of dark air-cured tobacco is placed at 33.5 million pounds compared with 35.9 million harvested in 1949.

Cool, dry weather in New England and Pennsylvania retarded tobacco crops that were already late. The September 1 estimates on cigar fillers and binders are accordingly down from last month. Production of fillers is placed at 68.4 million pounds compared with 68.0 million pounds in 1949. Binders are estimated at 64.3 million pounds, or 2.8 million pounds above last year's crop. The production of wrappers is indicated at 14.3 million pounds--down from the 1949 record production of 17.1 million pounds.

BROOMCORN: Production of broomcorn brush, estimated at 26,500 tons, continues to be the smallest crop of record. This is 1,400 tons below the August 1 forecast, 40 percent less than the 44,100 tons harvested in 1949 and 36 percent below the average of 41,170 tons. Smaller crops than last year are expected to be harvested in each of the six important producing States with most of the decrease occurring in Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico, where production is less than half that of 1949. Much of the late planted acreage in Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico is subject to damage from early frosts.

All of the decline in production during the past month occurred in Oklahoma, where wind and rain damage has been severe on mature broomcorn. However, late broomcorn may produce well unless damaged by frost. Most of the broomcorn in the western Panhandle area of Oklahoma is very late. In Texas, the crop in the Southern part of the State was almost all harvested by early August and harvest in central counties was well advanced by the end of the month. The crop in Colorado continues to be late and is in varying stages of growth. In New Mexico, broomcorn was seeded irregularly from early June to late July under unfavorable conditions. Yield prospects continue to be below average. Most of the acreage is expected to be harvested in October. The crop in Illinois was damaged by driving rains and winds during the last week in August. Although harvest is about half completed, the recent unfavorable weather and prevailing anthracnose may lower yields and quality on the remaining acreage for harvest. The crop in Kansas is reported to be in fairly good condition with harvest expected to begin in Southwest areas soon.

FLAXSEED: Production prospects for flaxseed improved during August. The crop is estimated at 34,142,000 bushels, an increase of 11 percent from the August 1 forecast, but still about 22 percent less than the 1949 crop. However, this year's crop is only 2 percent less than average. The smaller crop this year is due to reduced plantings since the yield per acre is higher--9.1 bushels estimated on September 1 compared with 8.9 bushels per acre last year.

There was substantial improvement of the flax crop in the northern areas during the past month. All of the North Dakota crop was in bloom or had bloomed by September 1 although some of the late acreage was still subject to early frost damage. Harvesting of flax has started in North Dakota with approximately 10 percent of the crop threshed or combined by September 1. With the exception of the northwest and east central areas, the Minnesota crop improved during August. Except in the extreme north, the crop has reached maturity and yields are better than anticipated. The cool weather resulted in a good fill despite dry soil conditions in much of the State. South Dakota flax production is up from August 1 due to favorable temperatures and rainfall. Prospects in Montana are excellent. Dry land fields in northeastern counties have been free of grasshopper damage and have put on a heavy set of bolls. A few late fields are now in bloom, but most of the crop is nearing maturity and will be ready for harvest in about two weeks. The flax crop in eastern Washington has been harvested. Warm weather during August matured Oregon's Willamette Valley flax crop and harvest was virtually completed by September 1.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1950 crop is now estimated at 119,053,000 bushels--11 percent below 1949 but 9 percent above average. Compared with average, the North Atlantic States total is higher by 18 percent, the South Atlantic higher by 16 percent, the Central States 10 percent lower and the Western States 8 percent higher.

Summer varieties total about a fourth less than last year and comprise about $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent of all apples; fall varieties are about a fifth less than last year and comprise 13 percent of the total crop; and winter apples are 10 percent less than last year and make up the balance of about 83 percent of the total crop. Baldwin, Winesap and York Imperial are the only important varieties with larger production than last year. All important varieties are above average except Jonathan and Gravenstein, which are below average.

Production in the Western States is indicated to total 46,586,000 bushels--5 percent less than last year but 8 percent above average. The Washington crop is the largest of record, a tenth above last year and a fourth above average. August weather was almost ideal for development of the apple crop. Quality is indicated to be excellent, although sizes may average smaller than usual, especially for Winesaps. Harvest should be under way before mid-September. By the third week of the month, picking should be general in the earliest Jonathan and Delicious orchards. California production is 31 percent less than last year and 17 percent below average. Movement of Gravensteins to fresh markets is about complete but processors continue to use a considerable volume. Picking of earlier winter varieties has started but harvest of Newtowns, the most important winter apple, will not be under way until after mid-September. The Oregon crop is slightly below last year but 4 percent above average. The Hood River crop will exceed last year with the increase mainly in Newtowns. Other important areas will have less production than last year. Picking of winter varieties will start about mid-September. Harvest of Red Delicious should start about September 20 and Newtowns about October 1. Idaho and Colorado apples are about a fourth and a third, respectively, below average. August weather was favorable in both States.

The North Atlantic States have a crop of 35,728,000 bushels in prospect--15 percent less than last year but 18 percent more than average. Weather was dry until the last of August when ample rains fell in most areas. The New York crop is 12 percent less than last year but 22 percent above average. Scab will lower quality in many orchards, particularly on McIntosh, but also on Cortlands, Greenings and Baldwins. Pennsylvania now expects a crop 27 percent less than last year and 4 percent below average. Picking of fall varieties is now under way and canneries have begun operations.

Production in the South Atlantic States is indicated at 19,254,000 bushels--a third above last year and a sixth above average. Quality is good. Production of Delicious is generally light and Yorks heavy. Virginia and West Virginia have crops 22 percent and 17 percent above average, respectively. The Maryland crop is above last year but below average. North Carolina production is more than twice the short 1949 crop and a fifth above average.

The total for the Central States is indicated at 17,485,000 bushels--38 percent less than last year and 10 percent less than average. August was dry in the apple areas of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, but apparently did not

reduce the apple crop. By September 1, all summer apples were picked and harvest of fall varieties was under way in most areas. Winter varieties may be a little later than usual. The Michigan crop improved during August but is 33 percent less than last year's bumper crop. Crops in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas are well below average; Wisconsin and Kentucky have average crops; Tennessee production is above average.

PEACHES: The crop is estimated at 51,990,000 bushels--31 percent below last year and 26 percent below average. The crop was extremely short in the southern peach States, which supply the market in June and July. Mid-Atlantic peaches move mostly in August. Production in this area was a little below average. Peaches in the Northeast and North Central States started moving about mid-August and will continue throughout September. Production is about average in these sections. Movement of Western peaches to fresh markets was nearly over by September 1.

California clingstones are now estimated at 10,668,000 bushels--18 percent less than last year's record crop but 8 percent more than average. Clingstones are grown mainly for canning and the main harvest is complete with canneries now operating on the later varieties. California freestones are estimated at 9,501,000 bushels--15 percent below last year and 14 percent below average. Most of the freestone crop has been harvested, but a light movement from late varieties will continue until after October 1. There has been a very heavy out-of-State demand for fresh freestone peaches and a strong demand by canners for freestones. This will leave the tonnage dried at a very low total, since canners and freezers both drew very heavily from Elbertas and Lovells, which usually account for a considerable proportion of the peaches dried. Each of the other Western States had a short crop this year because of winter or spring freeze damage. Colorado with 1,272,000 bushels, was the heaviest western producing State outside of California. The peak shipments in that State occurred on August 25 and by Labor Day movement was about complete.

The New York crop is estimated at 1,072,000 bushels--25 percent less than last year and 19 percent less than average. Early peaches are all picked and Hale Havens are past ^{the} peak. Elbertas will be ready for harvest about mid-September. The New Jersey crop of 1,683,000 bushels is less than last year but more than average. Harvest was at a peak the first week in September. The Pennsylvania crop at 2,166,000 bushels is also below last year but above average. Early varieties are all picked and harvest of Elbertas is under way. Production of Michigan peaches is placed at 4,032,000 bushels--15 percent above last year and 12 percent above average. By September 1, early varieties were about all gone and movement of Elbertas was under way. The Illinois crop at 1,018,000 bushels is less than half of last year and about two-thirds of average. Harvest should be complete by mid-September.

PEARS: Production prospects for pears improved during August, and the forecast of September 1 of 29,964,000 bushels is only slightly less than the 10-year average of 30,295,000 bushels, but is 18 percent less than the record crop of 36,404,000 bushels in 1949. Favorable growing weather in California, Washington and Oregon, where four-fifths of the U. S. pear crop is produced, caused the fruit to size better than previously expected, thereby adding more tonnage than was estimated on August 1.

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 1, 1950

The Bartlett variety, which constitutes nearly three-fourths of total production in the 3 Pacific Coast States, shows prospects for a crop above-average but a fifth below the big crop of 1949. Demand for Bartletts, particularly from canners, is strong and an unusually large tonnage is moving to canneries at good prices. Harvest of Bartletts in California is about completed in all except the late maturing areas. Oregon Bartletts were about half harvested in the Rogue River area on September 1, but were just getting into full swing in the Hood River Valley, where the harvest is 10 days later than usual. In Washington, Bartlett harvest is well along and the tonnage is up from that expected on August 1. Prices have been good and most growers have made several pickings, allowing smaller sized pears to size up well before harvesting them.

Expected production of winter pears in the 3 Pacific Coast States is also up from the estimate of August 1. The September 1 forecast is about a tenth larger than average but is a tenth less than the crop of 1949. In California, much of the tonnage of the Hardy variety has been harvested and has gone mostly to canners. The California winter pear crop is considerably under the crop of last year but is about average. In Oregon, where a large crop of winter pears is in prospect, cullage of marketable fruit is not expected to be as heavy as last year despite the large crop. In this State, an excellent crop of D'Anjous, the main variety, is anticipated. In Washington, good growing conditions during August brought about better sizes than previously expected. The principal variety, D'Anjou, is showing up exceptionally well.

In other sections of the country, production prospects on September 1 were about the same as on August 1. In New York, picking of earlier pears is well advanced and the harvest of the main crop was getting under way the first week of September. In Michigan, harvest of the Clapp variety is finished in the southwestern part of the State and picking of Bartletts is under way.

GRAPES: The United States grape crop is estimated at 2,538,400 tons, 5 percent below last year and 9 percent below average.

The California crop is estimated at 2,317,000 tons, the smallest crop since 1942. Wine varieties are estimated at 478,000 tons compared with 538,000 tons in 1949 and the average of 564,000 tons. Raisin varieties are estimated at 1,302,000 tons compared with 1,433,000 tons in 1949 and the average of 1,502,500 tons. Table varieties are estimated at 537,000 tons compared with 514,000 tons in 1949 and the average of 517,100 tons. Harvest of all types of grapes is under way with special efforts being made to get enough raisin varieties on drying trays to meet packers' demands and to attain a balanced utilization between raisins and wine. Heat damage in the valley areas and poor growing conditions in the north coast counties are contributing factors in the reduction of the crop.

Washington grape production is estimated at 23,700 tons, 14 percent above last year and only 300 tons below the record crop of 24,000 tons produced in 1948.

Arkansas grape production is estimated at 11,600 tons compared with 11,900 tons in 1949 and the average of 9,270 tons. Harvest began during the second week of August and is expected to be completed by September 20 in the latest district.

In the Great Lakes area (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich.) grape production is estimated at 152,100 tons, compared with 112,600 tons in 1949 and the average of 121,500 tons. Harvest is expected to become generally active in most districts from middle to late September.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
September 1, 1950

CITRUS: Reported orange condition averaged 71 percent on September 1, compared with 65 percent a year earlier and the 10-year average. September 1 condition of 74 percent. Condition declined one point during August, compared with the 10-year average increase of one point during the month. Grapefruit condition at 61 percent on September 1 compares with 37 percent a year ago and the September 1 average of 65 percent. Condition increased one point during August, or the same as the average increase during the month.

The month of August was extremely dry in Florida, with precipitation only about half of normal. The small hurricane that skirted the west coast of the State over Labor Day brought beneficial rains to the entire citrus belt with only minor wind damage. New-crop citrus is maturing rapidly. Grapefruit harvest is expected to get under way as soon as the effects of the heavy rains are over, probably by midmonth.

In Texas, temperatures were high and rainfall was light during August. Irrigation water supplies were becoming short near the end of the month. Groves are in good condition and development generally is more advanced than usual, although fruit failed to size much during August.

In Arizona, citrus prospects vary considerably, as a result of variation in damage from freezes during the past winter. In some localities there is an excellent set of fruit, while in others the set is very light.

Prospects for navel and miscellaneous oranges in California declined during August, while prospects for Valencias improved. Lemon and grapefruit prospects showed very little change during the month. Harvest of the 1949-50 crops of lemons and Valencia oranges continues with large volumes of both crops going to processors. Supplies of both of these crops are expected to be available on the fresh fruit markets until early November.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 83,000 tons compared with 96,100 tons in 1949 and the average of 80,580 tons. The California crop is estimated at 78,000 tons compared with 90,000 tons in 1949 and the average of 76,300 tons. Harvest was completed by September 1 in all but the latest districts.

The Michigan plum crop is estimated 5,000 tons compared with the large crop of 6,100 tons in 1949 and the average of 4,280 tons. Harvest of late varieties is expected to continue into the first week of October.

California dried prune production is estimated at 147,000 tons compared with 152,000 tons in 1949 and the average of 190,600 tons. Harvest was well along by September 1, and packers were active in contracting supplies for early deliveries.

The prune crop in the Northwest (Idaho, Washington, Oregon) is turning out less than expected and the estimate is for a crop of only 43,000 tons for the three States, compared with production of 159,100 tons in 1949 and the 10-year average of 124,500 tons. Harvest is under way in all three States, with a limited supply going to processors. Production of dried prunes is expected to be very light in these States.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry production for 1950 is forecast at 941,000 barrels--a decline of 28,000 barrels from the August 15 estimate. The crop in prospect is 12 percent above last year and 32 percent above average but 3 percent

below the record of 967,700 barrels in 1948. Every State has a larger crop than last year and average except Washington, which is above average but 5 percent below last year.

The Massachusetts crop is forecast at 600,000 barrels--15 percent larger than last year and 29 percent above average. Weather has been favorable this season and both bloom and set were heavy. Fruit worm damage has been lighter than usual. Harvest is under way and will continue until mid-October. New Jersey expects a crop of 85,000 barrels--27 percent more than last year and 10 percent more than average. New Jersey bogs suffered very little winter killing or frost damage and bloom and set were heavy. Size of berries is about average, although the season is later than usual. Harvest started about September 1. The Wisconsin crop is forecast at 202,000 barrels--1 percent larger than in 1949 and 58 percent larger than average. The crop is late because of cool, wet weather in June and July. Sunny weather the first half of August was beneficial, but cool weather the last half of the month caused a decline in prospects. Harvesting has been delayed and there is some danger of frost damage before picking can be completed. The Washington crop is indicated at 38,000 barrels--5 percent below last year but 18 percent above average. Recent weather has been favorable and berries are sizing well. Harvest is expected to start about October 1, about two weeks later than usual. The Oregon crop is indicated at 16,000 barrels--19 percent above last year and 41 percent above average. The crop started late and suffered some spring frost damage; however, growing weather was favorable in July and August and harvest will be under way by the first week in October--not much later than usual.

PECANS: September 1 conditions point to a prospective crop of all pecans, seedlings and improved varieties combined, about in line with the forecast of August 1. Prospective production, at 106,438,000 pounds, is 17 percent less than the crop of 128,174,000 pounds produced in 1949 and is 12 percent less than the average of 120,955,000 pounds. Some improvement during August in production prospects for Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina was a little more than offset by declines in Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and Arkansas. In Georgia, however, the hurricane of the first week of September caused some damage (reported at 3 to 5 percent) which is not reflected in this report. The production outlook remains the same as for August 1 in Alabama and Texas.

Improvements during August occurred mostly for improved varieties. The September forecast for these varieties, at 46,120,000 pounds, is about 3 percent less than the crop of 47,373,000 pounds in 1949 and 10 percent less than the average of 51,267,000 pounds. Seedling pecans, forecast at 60,318,000 pounds on September 1, show some decline from the production outlook on August 1, and are considerably shorter (25 percent) than the large crop of 80,801,000 pounds produced last year. The present forecast for 1950 is 13 percent less than the average of 69,683,000 pounds.

Growing conditions during August were variable between States and for localities within States. In Georgia, the most important producer of improved varieties, dry weather during August favored the control of scab, but was unfavorable for maximum growth of nuts. In Alabama, high winds on August 30 caused some local damage in the south central areas. In Louisiana and Oklahoma, the September 1 prospects show declines from the August 1 estimates. The Oklahoma crop shows a very light set of nuts and damage from insects and plant diseases. In Louisiana, dry weather affected the crop adversely. In Arkansas, heavy rains in August favored scab development and a heavy drop is reported in some localities.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah is estimated at 198,100 tons, slightly over the 197,600 tons produced in 1949, but 15 percent below average. The California crop of 196,000 tons was about a fifth larger than last year but about 5 percent below average. A large tonnage of the California crop went to processors, leaving the dried tonnage under last year. In Washington, and Utah the apricot crops were very short, due to the severe injury to trees and fruit buds by low winter temperatures.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The September 1 condition of figs is reported at 77 percent compared with 81 percent in 1949 and 82 percent average. Production in 1949 was 28,400 tons dried and 8,000 tons fresh and canned. The (1939-48) average was 32,910 tons dried and 16,230 tons fresh and canned. Harvest was proceeding rapidly by September 1 and packers were actively contracting dried figs for early deliveries. Dried fig production in 1950 is expected to be close to the 1949 tonnage.

The condition of olives is reported at 50 percent compared with 44 percent in 1949 and 53 percent average. The crop is expected to be a little above last year and harvest for canning should get under way in late September. Stocks of canned olives are quite low and canners expect to increase their pack over the substantial tonnage canned from the 1949 crop if suitable tonnage is available.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: The California almond crop is estimated at 37,200 tons compared with the large crop of 43,300 tons produced in 1949 and the average of 23,310 tons. Harvest was under way in late August with crops turning out heavy in some orchards and very light in others as the result of spring frost injury.

Walnut production in California and Oregon is estimated at 64,600 tons, a fourth below the record-large crop of 1949 and a little below the average of 65,860 tons. Extremely hot weather has reduced production prospects for California and the estimate is for a crop of 60,000 tons compared with 80,200 tons in 1949 and the average of 59,590 tons. Oregon prospects have improved and the crop is estimated at 4,600 tons compared with 7,900 tons in 1949 and the average of 6,270 tons. Harvest of the California crop is expected to get under way in early September and the Oregon harvest is expected to begin in early October.

The filbert crop for Oregon and Washington is estimated to be 6,200 tons with 5,400 tons for Oregon and 800 tons for Washington. These States produced a record crop of 11,140 tons in 1949 and the 1939-48 average is 5,968 tons. Harvest of the filbert crop is expected to begin about the middle of September.

POTATOES: Excellent growing conditions prevailed throughout most producing areas and considerable tonnage was added to the prospective potato crop during August. Diggings to date and condition of the growing crop about September 1 indicate a crop of 420,286,000 bushels. This is 5 percent larger than the 401,962,000 bushels harvested last year and 4 percent above average. Acreage for harvest is 31 percent below average, but the prospective yield per acre of 230 bushels is 14 bushels above the previous record. Only in 1948, 1946, 1943 and 1928 has production exceeded the crop now indicated. During the past month, there was some localized hail damage, particularly in the San Luis Valley of Colorado; early frosts killed vines in some fields, principally in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and western North Dakota. But even in those States, the crop is expected to be as large as estimated a month ago. The current estimate is 13 million bushels above the August forecast. The surplus late States in the

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September 1, 1950

East, the central part of the country, and the West contributed 4.9, 1.4, and 4.0 million bushels, respectively, to this increase. New Jersey accounts for an additional 1.2 million bushels. In that State, harvest has been delayed beyond the usual time of digging and tubers have continued to add tonnage.

For the surplus late States, a crop of 300,572,000 bushels is now indicated. This exceeds last year's crop by 10 million bushels and is 20 million bushels above average. Idaho accounts for over three-fourths of the increase in production compared with 1949.

In the late potato areas of the East, August conditions were very favorable and record-high yields per acre are in prospect for each of these States. Weather conditions during the past month were exceptionally favorable for potato development in New England. In Aroostook County, Maine, dry weather in early August favored the control of blight and ample moisture was received during the second half of the month for growth of tubers. Both size and set of tubers are well above average in this important producing area. Moisture supplies are ample in upstate New York and considerable vine killing is under way as growers are attempting to limit the size of tubers. Last year unusually large tubers increased the difficulty in marketing the upstate New York crop. Digging of Katahdins has started on Long Island and the volume of Chippewas has increased. A large volume of excellent-quality Cobblers is moving to market from Long Island but at disappointing prices. Much of the late crop in Pennsylvania needs a little more time for the excellent yield now indicated to be realized. In that State, harvest of Katahdins has begun.

In the central part of the country, some potato fields were hurt by low temperatures in August. However, in each of these States, sufficient tonnage was added in unaffected areas to offset such losses in production. While condition of the Michigan crop is spotted, depending largely upon the extent of frost damage, the highest yield of record is now indicated for that State. Cool weather in August favored development of potatoes in Wisconsin. Even though frosts caused some damage in northern areas of this State, the total damage does not appear large and the record-high yield indicated August 1 remains in prospect. Some frost damage also occurred in east central and northeastern areas of Minnesota but only a small percentage of the State's acreage was affected. The crop is well advanced in the southern half of Minnesota but is late in the northern part of the State where it needs considerable time to reach maturity. There was very little damage to the North Dakota crop from the frost that occurred on August 19. Potatoes are late in that State, and while a few scattered early fields have already been dug to take advantage of the attractive early market, digging will probably not become general until late September. A heavy yield is indicated for South Dakota.

Except in the San Luis Valley of Colorado, where considerable acreage was damaged by hail in early August, and in local areas of other States where similar damage occurred, conditions in the West were very favorable for potato development during the past month. In Rio Grande County, Colorado, hail hit the area north of Monte Vista and east to Hooper, a distance of 12 miles. However, conditions in other potato areas of Colorado were very favorable for potato development during August. August growing conditions were also favorable for development of the Nebraska crop even though there was some hail damage near the Scotts Bluff-Morrill County border and in Box Butte County. Harvest of these hail-damaged fields will begin about

September 10, or before second growth starts. In Montana, the crop is late and at least two more weeks of warm, dry weather were needed as August ended. The Idaho crop is still late, but the heaviest set of tubers of record is reported and a near-record yield seems assured. Irrigated potatoes in Wyoming are making good growth, but it has been too dry for nonirrigated fields. Potato prospects improved during August in each of the Pacific Coast States. Both irrigated and nonirrigated potatoes in Washington have made excellent development. The early crop in Malheur County, Oregon yielded a little below earlier expectations. However, yield prospects for the late crop in central Oregon and the Klamath Basin are excellent. An exceptionally high yield is also indicated for the Tulalake area of California as fields have recovered from the effects of late July frosts. Recent temperatures have been too high for best development of the late acreage in the San Joaquin Valley and in Perris Valley of California.

Except for the sharp increase in the New Jersey crop, there was no significant change in the production indicated for the intermediate States during the past month. The 32,114,000 bushel crop indicated for the intermediate States is about one-sixth larger than the 1949 crop but slightly below average. The 281 bushel yield indicated for New Jersey is 48 bushels larger than previous record-high yield for that State. Only slightly more than one-third of the commercial early crop in that State had been dug by September 1, whereas usually one-half to two-thirds of the crop has been dug by that date.

Production for the early States is placed at 63,378,000 bushels, compared with the 1949 crop of 60,894,000 bushels and the 1939-48 average of 58,275,000 bushels.

SWEETPOTATOES: Growing conditions continued favorable for sweetpotatoes during August and a yield per acre slightly above the previous record high was in prospect on September 1. The 59,884,000 bushel crop now indicated exceeds the 1949 production by 10 percent but is 3 percent below average. Sweetpotato prospects held their own or improved slightly in all sections of the country during the past month. In the South Central States, improvement in the Tennessee and Louisiana crops a little more than offset the slight decline in Alabama, Mississippi and Texas yield prospects.

The New Jersey crop has a good set and "roots" have sized satisfactorily, Central Jersey growers expect to begin harvest about mid-September and in the major producing areas of South Jersey harvest should begin about October 1. During August yield prospects improved slightly in Indiana and Kansas and held their own in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

South Carolina is the only State in the South Atlantic group in which yield prospects deteriorated during the past month. Below normal rainfall on the Eastern Shore of Virginia tended to offset the surplus rainfall in July. However, grass and weeds made a rank growth during the wet weather and some fields in this commercial area could not be properly cultivated. In the non-commercial areas of Virginia, rainfall was below normal but adequate for sweetpotatoes to make satisfactory development. In North Carolina, excessive rainfall in July and early August was followed by drier weather during the remainder of the month and sweetpotatoes have developed rapidly. Digging of some early acreage is under way in that State.

Movement of Baldwin County, Alabama, commercial crop was completed in early August but, except for a few scattered fields, harvest of the farm crop in that State has not begun. Northern Alabama has had a favorable growing season, but

in the southern part of that State dry weather has reduced yield prospects. Weather conditions in Mississippi have been generally favorable for sweetpotato development. In most producing areas of Arkansas, there has been an abundant supply of moisture this season. Yields are good in that State but quality of some early diggings reflects the effects of excessive moisture. The Louisiana crop improved slightly during August and satisfactory yields are indicated. Moderate digging continues, but the bulk of the Louisiana crop will be harvested in October and November.

The Oklahoma crop has made good development. August rainfall was inadequate in some of the principal commercial areas of Texas for sweetpotatoes, and yield prospects have declined slightly.

HOPS: The crop for Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho is estimated at a record of 58,753,000 pounds--16 percent above last year and 28 percent above average. Acreage is only about 2 percent more than last year, but yields are up sharply in Washington, Oregon and Idaho and only slightly less than last year in California. Weather has been favorable all season. Harvest is under way and quality is turning out good to excellent.

Washington hops are indicated at 25,058,000 pounds--29 percent more than last year and 53 percent more than average. Picking started about August 24 and will continue through most of September. Nearly all picking is by machines. The Oregon crop is estimated at 16,500,000 pounds--13 percent more than 1949 but 3 percent below average. Harvest of fuggles will finish the first week in September with a lighter yield than last season. Harvest of clusters will be general by mid-September. California hops are placed at 15,345,000 pounds--about the same as the 1949 crop but a fourth above average. Harvest in California is completed. The Idaho crop is estimated at 1,850,000 pounds--a third above last year and four times average. Harvest was getting under way on September 1.

SUGAR BEETS: This year's sugar beet crop is estimated at 13,151,000 tons on the basis of September 1 conditions. This is about one percent above the August 1 estimate and compares with 10,197,000 tons harvested last year. If the present estimate is realized this year's crop will be about 5 percent larger than the previous record crop produced in 1947. Yields per acre are now expected to average 14.2 tons compared with 14.8 tons last year and the 10-year average of 12.8 tons.

August weather was generally favorable and sugar beets made good progress in most States. There was some acreage abandonment in Michigan due to the lack of sufficient labor for thinning and blocking, but the remaining crop has made exceptionally good growth. The Nebraska crop is in excellent condition and prospects continue good in Colorado. Excellent growing conditions since late spring assures a good crop in Idaho. Improvement during August was general among the less important producing States.

The California crop is holding up to earlier expectations as harvest progresses. Harvest of the spring-planted beets was about 15 percent completed and all processing plants were running at full capacity on September 1. Fall planted beets were all harvested by mid-July.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: A sugarcane crop of 7,597,000 tons is indicated by September 1 conditions. This is the same as estimated a month ago and compares with the 1949 production of 6,796,000 tons. Yield per acre is forecast at 22.5 tons, compared with 20.1 last year and the 10-year average of 19.7 tons.

In Louisiana the season has been favorable, and cane is generally taller than a year ago. Some sections, however, received a little too much rain in the early season for proper fertilization and cultivation. August rainfall was light in many areas, but the crop has not suffered materially from insufficient moisture. Borer damage this year is expected to be light. In Florida conditions continue favorable for the growth of sugarcane.

HAY: A big hay crop of nearly 107 million tons is indicated by information now available on accomplished harvesting of some of the major kinds and on prospects for late cuttings of others. Only twice have larger hay crops been made. The record crop of more than 108½ million tons was made in 1945 and the next largest was nearly 108 million tons in 1942. With these two exceptions, the U. S. hay crop has varied between 96 and 103 million tons for the last 10 years.

The total supply, including 15 million tons of old hay on hand at the beginning of the season, probably provides the largest quantity per roughage consuming unit of livestock in 30 years. On the other hand, the weather that made the large production possible also made harvesting exceedingly difficult and a good deal of rather poor quality hay seems to have been put up this year.

Clover-timothy hay harvest is nearly finished with above-average yields per acre. The indicated production is 29 million tons, 5 million more than in 1949 but not quite up to the 10-year average of 30 million tons. Seven-eighths of the clover timothy hay is grown east of the Great Plains and north of the Cotton Belt. Roughly one-third of the crop is grown in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and another third in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In both of these groups of States yield per acre are greater than in 1949 but are a little less than average in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The wild hay crop is expected to be about 12½ million tons, depending to some extent on the acreage finally harvested. A yield of 0.85 tons per acre is indicated for the U. S. This is greater than in 1949 but a little below average. Half of the U. S. crop is made in three States--North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Production this year in each of these States is larger than a year ago and also larger than average, but is only three-fourths of average in Minnesota, the only other State which usually harvests more than a million tons of wild hay.

Prospects for lespedeza hay are practically the same as a month ago--nearly 8 million tons. Much of this kind is yet to be harvested.

The eventual harvest of alfalfa hay is expected to be more than 41 million tons, roughly a million more than was indicated a month ago, and 39 percent of the entire U. S. hay crop in 1950. The increase in probable production over the August 1 indication is largely the result of substantial increases in expected yield per acre in such important States as Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Production of alfalfa hay now is expected to be above average in all of the North Central States, in the three Pacific Coast States, as well as in New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Montana, and several less important States.

PASTURES: Farm pastures on September 1 were furnishing exceptionally good grazing for livestock as a result of cool temperatures and adequate rainfall over a wide area of the country. The condition of pastures for the country as a whole averaged 85 percent of normal, 6 points higher than on the same date a year ago and 9 points higher than the 1939-48 average for September 1. Except for September 1, 1942, the present condition is the highest for the date since 1920 and has been exceeded only three times in records dating back to 1915.

In a few scattered areas of the country precipitation was light, and range and pasture feed were short. (See pasture map, p. 6). In sections of New England and the Middle Atlantic States, much of Minnesota, southeastern North Dakota, much of Colorado and Utah, southern Texas, and parts of Georgia, dry weather during August reduced the amount of new growth and grazing was only poor to fair in the areas affected. Substantial rains received in late August over much of the dry areas in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and Georgia should result in marked improvement of pastures in those areas. Stubble fields and meadows are becoming available for grazing as harvesting of small grain and hay crops near completion in many areas.

The condition of pastures in the North Atlantic area declined somewhat more than seasonally from August 1 to September 1. Most seriously affected were the coastal areas from Massachusetts northward, southern New Hampshire, a section on the north Vermont-New York border, part of the finger-lake area of New York, and east central Pennsylvania. Four of the states in this general area reported better than average pasture feed condition on September 1, however, and all States in the area reported much better pastures than a year earlier. General rains over the eastern dry area in late August and early September should result in substantial improvement. In the central Atlantic States of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia pasture condition dropped rather sharply during August because of dry weather. Moderately heavy general rains fell over these three States late in the month, and prospects for September pasture feed now look brighter.

Throughout most of the South, pastures continued to furnish very good feed for livestock during August. With the exception of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, September 1 pasture conditions were well above average in all of the States in this broad area. In Arkansas, the September 1 condition was the second highest for the date in records going back 36 years. The reported September 1 condition for Kentucky has been equalled three times in the past 36 years but has been exceeded only once. In Oklahoma, September 1 pasture feed condition was 18 points higher than on the same date a year ago and, except for 1915, is the highest of record for the date. Texas pastures were reported to be the best since 1941 in spite of dry weather in the southern part of the State.

In the East North Central States, cool weather prevailed during August and most pastures were maintained in good condition. Pastures were getting dry in a few scattered local areas in this group of States, particularly in northern Wisconsin and northeastern Ohio, but in general grazing was uniformly good. In the western Corn Belt States, pastures were likewise in good to excellent condition for this time of year except for very dry sections in central and southwestern Minnesota. Southeastern North Dakota pastures also were dry and getting very short. Scattered areas in South Dakota also reported poor pasture feed conditions. Missouri pastures were the best for September in 36 years of record except for 1915. In the central Great Plains, Kansas reported the best pasture condition for September 1 since 1915 and Nebraska the highest since 1923. Ample moisture supplies indicate excellent prospects for fall wheat pastures in the central and lower Great Plains.

In the northern Rocky Mountain States, pastures and ranges were generally much better than a year ago and were furnishing good to excellent grazing for livestock on September 1 this year. Prospects for winter grazing were very good in most areas. The reported September 1 condition of pastures in Montana was the highest since 1927, except for 1942. In Colorado, ranges

and pastures improved slightly during August but on September 1 were still well below average and a year ago. Irrigated pastures in most of the West were good. Washington ranges and pastures were better than average on September 1 but in the north central and north eastern counties pastures and low ranges were dry. In Oregon, ranges and pastures deteriorated seasonally during August but were still furnishing much better feed than a year ago and also slightly better than average for September 1. In California, pasture and range feed were likewise about average but better than on September 1, 1949.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during August totaled 10.6 billion pounds, the largest output for the month since 1946, but only slightly above last year. The seasonal decline from July was much sharper than in 1949 despite excellent pastures and unusually cool August weather in most areas. On a per capita basis, milk production averaged 2.25 pounds per day in August, the lowest since 1936 and 7 percent below average for the month in the 1939-48 period. In the first 8 months of 1950, milk production on farms totaled 85.2 billion pounds, 1.6 billion greater than in the same period a year ago, but 1.1 billion short of the total in the corresponding period of 1945, the year in which milk production reached its record 121½ billion pound annual total.

Milk production per cow dropped about seasonally during August, although more than last year, despite unusually favorable production conditions. In herds kept by crop reporters, daily production per cow on September 1 averaged 16.58 pounds, still record high for the date, but by a smaller margin than in most recent months. Production per cow was fractionally higher than the 16.52 pounds on September 1 last year. A year ago, production per cow showed less than usual seasonal decline during subsequent fall months. Regionally, milk production per cow this September 1 was sharply higher than last year in the West North Central and Western groups of States, about the same in the North Atlantic and East North Central groups and considerably lower in the South. In all regions, production per cow was substantially above the ten-year average for September 1, with greatest increases in the North Central areas. The percentage of milk cows in crop reporters' herds reported milked on September 1 averaged 71.7 percent, an unusually sharp decline from August 1, and the lowest September 1 average in five years. In the North Atlantic region, the percentage of cows milked on September 1 was the smallest for the date in a quarter century.

In most of the States along the Atlantic Seaboard for which estimates are available, milk production on farms was at or near record totals for August. These States include New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In the central part of the country, production was variable. In Ohio, this year's August milk output set a new high record for the month, and in Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, it was exceeded in only one previous year. On the other hand, in Minnesota, dry weather, together with a smaller number of milk cows, reduced August milk production to the lowest total since 1932. In Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, production per cow was at a very high level, but this year's August total milk production was the smallest on records dating from the early 1930's, with the exception of one or two recent years. In the central and lower Great Plains, production per cow was likewise very high, and while total milk production was above last year, it was below the ten-year average for August. In the West, this year's August milk output for Utah and California has been exceeded in only two previous years, but production in the Northern Pacific Coast States was among the lowest of the current decade. Milk production estimates for South Dakota appear in this report for the first time this month.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 11, 1950

September 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

: August:				: August:			
State:	average:	August :	July :	State :	average:	August :	July :
:1939-48:	1949 :	1950 :	1950 :	:1939-48:	1949 :	1950 :	1950 :
Million pounds				Million pounds			
N.J.	88	99	94	Ky.	229	252	261
Pa.	447	505	525	Tenn.	223	249	243
Ohio	474	522	556	Ala.	125	138	145
Ind.	329	351	346	Miss.	135	137	138
Ill.	479	470	490	Okla.	243	201	220
Mich.	478	509	568	Texas	389	338	381
Wis.	1,232	1,337	1,543	Mont.	66	54	62
Minn.	659	625	747	Idaho	119	105	121
Iowa	607	532	616	Utah	54	56	66
Mo.	380	456	453	Wash.	191	186	202
N.Dak.	200	163	213	Oreg.	127	123	140
S.Dak.	155	128	160	Calif.	469	525	551
Kans.	268	235	264	Other			
Va.	173	209	211	States	1,857	1,862	2,290
N.C.	139	151	156	U.S.	10,390	10,574	11,827
S.C.	55	58	60				1,854
			61				10,601

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,221 million eggs in August, a record high production for the month -- 10 percent more than in August last year and 18 percent more than the 1939-48 average. Egg production reached record high levels in all parts of the country except the South Central States. It was above that of last year in all regions of the country. Increases from a year ago were 18 percent in the North Atlantic, 11 percent in the West North Central, 9 percent in the East North Central, 8 percent in the South Atlantic and 4 percent in the South Central and Western States. Egg production during the first 8 months of this year was 43,347,000,000 eggs -- 7 percent more than in 1949 and 13 percent above the average.

The rate of egg production in August was 134.9 eggs per layer, a record high rate for the month, compared with 13.5 last year and the average of 12.5. The rate of lay reached new highs in all parts of the country except the West, where it was 1 percent below the rate in August last year. Rate per layer on hand during the first 8 months of this year was 123.5 eggs compared with 122.6 last year and the average of 112.9 eggs.

There were 303,731,000 layers in farm flocks in August -- 6 percent more than in August last year. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all parts of the country and reached a record level in the North Atlantic States. Increases from last year were 11 percent in the North Atlantic, 8 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the West, 4 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. The seasonal increase in the number of layers from August 1 to September 1 was about 3 percent compared with an increase of 2 percent last year.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 totaled 548,680,000 -- down 2 percent from a year ago and 1 percent from the 1939-48 average. Numbers were less than a year ago in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic and West North Central States. Decreases from a year ago were 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the West. Potential layers increased 1 percent in the West North Central and showed no change in the North Atlantic States.

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	38.9	42.0	39.0	509	462	585
N.H.	41.6	44.0	42.0	538	528	504
Vt.	39.4	45.0	45.0	2,436	2,565	2,880
Mass.	42.4	41.0	43.0	1,693	1,517	1,634
R. I.	38.9	38.0	42.0	315	266	336
Conn.	42.1	40.0	43.0	2,039	1,800	1,978
N.Y.	36.1	42.0	42.0	24,241	29,610	31,374
N.J.	40.7	45.0	50.0	7,676	8,145	9,050
Pa.	41.2	46.5	44.5	55,274	64,077	60,075
Ohio	48.3	56.0	53.0	166,283	202,552	178,292
Ind.	48.2	52.0	53.0	207,605	247,052	226,416
Ill.	50.0	56.0	54.0	417,760	518,112	437,886
Mich.	34.2	48.0	41.0	56,482	85,920	69,700
Wis.	42.0	50.0	43.0	103,589	129,800	109,392
Minn.	42.2	44.0	38.0	214,392	248,512	195,320
Iowa	51.6	49.0	49.0	527,548	553,847	476,329
Mo.	32.2	41.0	44.0	137,551	173,963	184,844
N. Dak.	22.1	19.5	19.0	25,303	23,361	23,674
S. Dak.	25.2	21.0	28.0	88,607	82,824	103,796
Nebr.	25.6	32.5	35.0	194,409	239,330	231,980
Kans.	22.3	29.0	34.0	64,779	73,196	86,666
Del.	28.6	30.0	32.0	3,992	4,380	4,576
Md.	35.0	38.0	37.0	16,522	18,354	17,353
Va.	30.8	47.0	47.0	38,031	53,580	52,499
W. Va.	34.5	44.0	41.0	11,945	11,748	10,619
N. C.	24.2	35.0	36.0	55,385	75,565	78,516
S. C.	16.6	22.5	22.0	25,394	31,590	33,352
Ga.	12.6	13.0	16.0	44,857	59,400	56,496
Fla.	10.6	13.0	13.0	7,527	8,983	9,256
Ky.	30.6	37.5	36.5	74,129	88,762	81,212
Tenn.	26.5	32.5	35.0	64,072	68,900	74,200
Ala.	14.7	21.0	22.5	44,408	57,456	66,488
Miss.	16.9	23.0	27.0	43,725	47,725	61,614
Ark.	18.7	24.0	26.5	31,598	28,368	37,577
La.	15.8	23.0	23.5	19,208	18,446	20,351
Okla.	17.9	22.0	25.0	28,171	29,392	32,075
Tex.	16.1	22.5	21.5	64,272	58,208	67,295
Mont.	16.8	8.5	15.0	3,119	1,572	3,360
Idaho	44.2	47.0	47.0	1,644	1,598	1,645
Wyo.	14.7	17.5	16.0	1,402	1,085	1,200
Colo.	18.0	25.5	21.0	14,122	17,314	12,831
N. Mex.	14.0	16.0	13.5	2,403	2,160	1,364
Ariz.	10.6	12.0	11.0	352	420	407
Utah	30.1	36.0	28.0	725	900	672
Nev.	30.8	30.0	29.0	89	90	87
Wash.	44.9	52.0	54.0	1,006	884	810
Oreg.	34.7	36.5	37.5	1,502	1,095	1,012
Calif.	32.2	33.0	34.0	2,307	2,376	3,060
U. S.	32.9	38.9	38.1	2,900,932	3,377,790	3,162,638

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of: **CROP REPORTING BOARD** Washington, D. C.,
September 1, 1950 September 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (EDT)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	1949	Indi- cated	Average	1949	Indi- cated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	19.4	21.0	21.0	89	84	84
Ill.	21.6	23.0	24.0	225	207	168
Wis.	21.2	22.5	24.5	1,095	1,912	1,544
Minn.	17.3	15.5	17.0	18,809	17,128	13,719
Iowa	17.2	16.0	20.0	233	256	200
N. Dak.	15.1	10.5	14.0	102,415	77,427	84,658
S. Dak.	12.5	8.0	9.5	32,673	28,096	24,348
Nebr.	12.7	13.0	10.0	1,018	1,092	520
Mont.	15.5	10.5	19.0	40,301	39,816	68,438
Idaho	30.6	29.0	33.0	11,953	15,718	17,886
Wyo.	16.4	17.5	17.0	1,317	1,435	1,156
Colo.	17.4	19.5	14.0	2,535	4,076	1,904
N. Mex.	14.3	17.5	14.5	290	368	304
Utah	32.1	34.5	34.0	2,080	2,518	2,074
Nev.	27.7	31.0	27.0	345	558	540
Wash.	22.0	16.5	23.0	15,627	9,339	10,925
Oreg.	23.3	21.0	24.0	4,366	5,901	5,400
U. S.	15.9	11.6	15.9	235,738	205,931	233,368

DURUM WHEAT						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	1949	Indi- cated	Average	1949	Indi- cated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	17.0	15.5	15.5	926	1,472	1,550
N. Dak.	15.0	11.0	14.0	31,813	34,012	32,032
S. Dak.	13.3	10.0	11.5	4,014	3,380	3,657
3 States	14.8	11.0	13.8	36,753	38,864	37,239

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States						
Winter		Spring		White	Total	
State	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1939-48	483,080	198,744	202,612	37,390	109,485	1,031,312
1949	546,338	259,709	173,091	39,487	127,838	1,146,463
1950 2/	462,255	166,445	200,631	37,969	144,344	1,011,644

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated 1950.

CROP REPORT

as of
September 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

OATS

		Yield per acre		Production	
State:	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1950
		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Me.	38.6	42.0	42.0	3,274	3,990
N.H.	36.5	37.0	34.0	243	185
Vt.	32.7	31.0	34.0	1,500	1,178
Mass.	31.7	31.0	35.0	201	248
R.I.	31.6	30.0	34.0	32	30
Conn.	33.9	37.0	37.0	176	222
N.Y.	32.0	29.0	42.0	23,966	22,591
N.J.	30.0	34.0	37.0	1,325	1,496
Pa.	31.0	30.0	37.5	25,294	24,630
Ohio	37.6	36.0	36.0	42,204	48,024
Ind.	35.0	38.5	37.0	45,047	55,825
Ill.	39.7	43.0	43.0	136,753	168,990
Mich.	37.4	36.0	40.0	51,134	56,700
Wis.	41.3	41.0	47.5	108,370	119,884
Minn.	37.6	36.0	37.5	171,594	178,272
Iowa	35.8	38.0	41.0	189,957	238,222
Mo.	24.6	24.0	31.0	45,072	43,248
N.Dak.	29.1	21.5	27.5	64,168	36,550
S.Dak.	31.2	23.0	27.0	83,696	67,988
Nebr.	26.6	22.0	25.0	55,740	49,720
Kans.	23.7	21.5	20.0	35,197	18,942
Del.	30.0	30.0	33.0	136	180
Md.	30.5	33.0	33.0	1,174	1,584
Va.	26.3	30.0	32.5	3,437	4,650
W.Va.	25.1	25.5	28.0	1,752	1,606
N.C.	27.0	30.0	30.0	8,417	11,100
S.C.	24.3	26.0	26.0	15,572	16,484
Ga.	22.7	25.0	27.0	13,502	14,775
Fla.	16.5	16.0	18.0	427	288
Ky.	22.5	26.0	25.0	2,078	3,328
Tenn.	24.6	25.0	25.0	4,504	6,350
Ala.	22.3	23.5	25.0	4,840	4,230
Miss.	32.4	30.5	33.0	10,510	6,893
Ark.	27.5	27.0	30.0	7,600	6,642
La.	29.1	29.0	28.0	3,124	2,929
Okla.	19.8	20.0	17.5	25,959	17,460
Tex.	21.8	27.0	20.0	31,195	34,020
Mont.	32.3	29.0	37.0	12,612	8,091
Idaho	41.2	41.5	45.0	7,367	7,470
Wyo.	30.3	29.5	30.0	4,030	3,982
Colo.	30.8	33.5	26.0	5,798	7,470
N.Mex.	21.7	23.0	21.0	897	943
Ariz.	29.2	30.0	30.0	283	330
Utah	42.5	47.0	46.0	1,881	2,115
Nev.	40.3	40.0	38.0	312	360
Wash.	45.5	47.0	48.0	7,487	6,815
Oreg.	32.4	33.5	33.5	9,655	11,088
Calif.	29.6	27.0	32.0	4,978	4,806
U.S.	32.8	32.6	34.7	1,274,474	1,322,924

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

Sept. 11, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

Yield per acre		Production	
State	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950
	Bushels	Thousand bushels	
Me.	29.0	31.0	31.0
Vt.	26.0	23.0	28.0
N.Y.	26.4	25.0	32.0
N.J.	29.6	40.0	32.0
Pa.	30.6	40.0	35.5
Ohio	26.5	29.0	28.0
Ind.	24.7	27.5	26.5
Ill.	27.5	32.0	31.0
Mich.	30.0	28.5	34.0
Wis.	33.5	34.0	42.0
Minn.	26.6	24.0	29.0
Iowa	25.5	25.0	32.0
Mo.	20.8	23.0	22.5
N.Dak.	21.5	16.0	22.5
S.Dak.	20.4	13.5	17.0
Nebr.	18.7	19.0	15.0
Kans.	17.1	17.0	11.0
Del.	29.3	28.0	27.0
Md.	29.4	34.0	31.0
Va.	28.0	30.0	30.5
W.Va.	26.5	30.0	29.0
N.C.	24.1	25.0	25.0
S.C.	21.5	22.5	19.0
Ga.	19.6	19.0	21.5
Ky.	23.6	26.0	23.5
Tenn.	20.2	18.5	19.0
Ala.	1/18.9	24.0	20.0
Miss.	24.9	25.0	25.0
Ark.	17.8	18.0	20.5
Okla.	16.2	17.5	11.0
Tex.	16.6	19.0	12.5
Mont.	25.6	23.0	28.0
Idaho	35.6	34.0	36.0
Wyo.	29.5	30.0	29.0
Colo.	23.8	28.5	20.0
N.Mex.	20.5	22.0	19.0
Ariz.	34.9	40.0	40.0
Utah	44.1	47.0	47.0
Nev.	35.6	36.0	40.0
Wash.	35.7	29.0	36.0
Oreg.	32.3	33.0	35.0
Calif.	28.1	29.0	32.0
U.S.	24.2	24.1	26.5

1/ Short-time average.

BUCKWHEAT

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated	
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950	
		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	17.0	21.0	20.0	116	168	140	
N.Y.	17.2	20.0	19.0	2,137	1,360	1,121	
Pa.	19.1	20.5	20.5	2,262	1,886	1,702	
Ohio	18.0	22.5	19.0	310	248	209	
Ind.	14.0	14.5	13.0	136	102	91	
Ill.	15.2	16.0	15.0	97	32	30	
Mich.	14.8	14.5	15.5	444	276	294	
Wis.	15.0	15.5	15.5	261	232	264	
Minn.	13.6	14.0	8.0	486	322	240	
N.Dak.	13.7	12.0	14.0	60	48	70	
S.Dak.	12.7	8.0	10.0	44	24	30	
Md.	20.2	19.0	23.0	103	76	92	
Va.	16.2	17.5	16.5	119	105	99	
W.Va.	18.7	19.0	19.0	189	95	95	
Tenn.	14.7	17.5	17.0	91	210	204	
U.S.	17.0	18.6	17.3	7,029	5,184	4,681	

RICE

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated	
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950	
		Pounds			Thousand bags 1/		
Ark.	2,213	2,295	2,250	6,024	9,226	7,425	
La.	1,741	1,845	1,950	9,882	11,051	10,862	
Tex.	2,077	1,935	2,150	7,873	10,178	10,170	
Calif.	2,986	3,285	3,150	6,011	9,658	7,780	
U.S.	2,094	2,203	2,255	29,790	40,113	36,237	

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indic.	Average	1949	Indic.
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	1/ 27.5	32.0	31.0	1/ 45	32	31
Iowa	21.0	22.0	21.0	54	22	42
Mo.	19.7	22.0	22.5	1,038	506	675
N. Dak.	14.5	12.0	12.0	69	48	43
S. Dak.	11.7	10.0	11.0	1,177	120	506
Nebr.	16.6	24.5	24.0	2,248	1,592	2,040
Kans.	15.8	23.0	22.0	20,651	26,404	30,558
N. C.	---	25.0	26.0	---	525	624
Ala.	1/ 19.6	22.0	21.0	1/ 569	946	945
Ark.	15.6	21.5	22.0	154	301	396
La.	16.4	19.5	22.0	20	20	22
Okla.	12.1	16.5	19.0	8,592	10,362	15,504
Tex.	16.8	24.0	22.5	62,954	92,676	121,005
Colo.	13.2	18.0	10.0	2,311	4,212	700
N. Mex.	13.0	22.0	13.0	2,890	8,684	3,289
Ariz.	35.3	44.0	41.0	1,562	2,684	2,952
Calif.	36.3	38.0	39.0	4,694	3,496	5,304
U.S.	16.4	23.1	22.1	108,836	152,630	184,641

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indic.	Average	1949	Indic.
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	1/ 12.9	13.0	14.0	1/ 96	13	14
Mich.	8.6	10.0	10.0	58	80	50
Wis.	11.4	13.0	12.5	128	221	175
Minn.	10.1	10.0	10.0	13,487	16,280	11,070
Iowa	12.3	14.0	15.5	1,940	1,456	1,054
Mo.	6.2	6.5	7.0	56	39	28
N. Dak.	7.3	7.5	8.5	8,617	13,155	14,016
S. Dak.	9.4	7.0	8.0	3,809	4,956	3,848
Kans.	6.7	6.5	6.5	1,002	221	195
Okla.	6.0	6.0	14.0	112	6	2/ 14
Tex.	8.2	6.0	6.0	448	1,974	1,404
Mont.	6.8	5.5	8.0	1,424	363	544
Wyo.	1/ 4.8	5.0	4.5	5	10	4
Ariz.	23.6	25.0	17.0	438	950	221
Wash.	1/ 11.1	12.0	14.0	28	24	14
Oreg.	1/ 11.2	11.0	8.0	48	88	16
Calif.	18.6	22.0	25.0	3,015	3,828	1,475
U.S.	9.5	8.9	9.1	34,752	43,664	34,142

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Includes an allowance for an upward adjustment in acreage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1950

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (EDT)

State	ALL HAY			PASTURE			Condition September 1		
	Yield per acre			Production			September 1		
	Average : 1949 : 1939-48 :	Indi- : 1950 :	cated : 1939-48 : 1950 :	Average : 1949 : 1939-48 :	Indi- : 1950 :	cated : 1939-48 : 1950 :	Average : 1949 : 1939-48 :	September 1 : 1950 :	
	Tons	Thousand tons	Percent						
Maine	0.96	0.95	0.85	858	834	761	72	51	66
N. H.	1.15	1.08	1.10	428	391	394	75	45	53
Vt.	1.39	1.30	1.30	1,402	1,369	1,360	79	59	67
Mass.	1.56	1.50	1.60	580	561	605	73	38	63
R. I.	1.38	1.39	1.40	50	50	52	72	35	71
Conn.	1.52	1.59	1.65	448	464	492	76	50	87
N. Y.	1.48	1.27	1.50	5,836	4,878	5,794	75	43	77
N. J.	1.61	1.70	1.75	417	430	462	72	47	75
Pa.	1.43	1.42	1.47	3,481	3,392	3,568	76	67	80
Ohio	1.45	1.46	1.50	3,707	3,556	3,972	76	80	85
Ind.	1.36	1.44	1.45	2,580	2,212	2,530	74	38	87
Ill.	1.42	1.70	1.65	4,026	3,753	4,678	77	87	88
Mich.	1.38	1.32	1.40	3,779	3,362	3,756	70	79	84
Wis.	1.67	1.60	1.80	6,844	6,288	7,141	69	73	81
Minn.	1.47	1.39	1.50	6,402	5,021	5,505	77	67	62
Iowa	1.56	1.62	1.74	5,511	4,855	6,629	82	80	89
Mo.	1.17	1.36	1.25	4,215	5,095	4,876	78	93	97
N. Dak.	.96	.86	.95	3,013	2,818	3,153	78	63	78
S. Dak.	.84	.66	.80	2,794	2,939	3,742	74	57	78
Nebr.	.99	1.10	1.15	3,828	4,786	5,091	70	89	92
Kans.	1.55	1.66	1.70	2,604	3,299	3,395	77	85	99
Del.	1.30	1.34	1.35	96	90	92	76	62	70
Md.	1.31	1.43	1.35	583	650	630	75	83	76
Va.	1.13	1.33	1.25	1,536	1,800	1,656	84	97	88
W. Va.	1.21	1.26	1.25	961	1,024	1,029	81	91	90
N. C.	.99	1.16	1.10	1,219	1,395	1,299	84	94	88
S. C.	.78	.96	.75	451	484	388	77	89	77
Ga.	.54	.64	.58	750	698	604	78	89	77
Fla.	.54	.60	.57	64	53	50	85	80	77
Ky.	1.28	1.41	1.40	2,258	2,635	2,579	77	91	97
Tenn.	1.15	1.36	1.30	2,173	2,464	2,184	76	97	95
Ala.	.73	.85	.85	754	660	613	79	90	85
Miss.	1.23	1.31	1.35	1,098	988	1,040	77	92	88
Ark.	1.14	1.35	1.28	1,589	1,681	1,627	71	87	94
La.	1.23	1.38	1.35	406	446	428	77	91	91
Okla.	1.22	1.43	1.45	1,607	1,880	1,991	71	79	97
Tex.	.95	1.12	1.15	1,426	1,366	1,429	67	80	82
Mont.	1.21	1.08	1.20	2,589	2,479	2,903	83	54	94
Idaho	2.09	2.16	2.10	2,401	2,422	2,362	83	79	90
Wyo.	1.13	1.13	1.05	1,233	1,283	1,224	81	77	80
Colo.	1.54	1.67	1.35	2,177	2,360	1,818	78	86	66
N. Mex.	2.14	2.30	2.15	466	506	503	73	93	77
Ariz.	2.24	2.45	2.45	614	629	654	79	86	84
Utah	2.01	2.17	1.78	1,145	1,219	1,006	75	84	77
Nev.	1.45	1.55	1.45	606	688	642	88	86	86
Wash.	1.95	1.86	2.00	1,790	1,571	1,760	75	71	79
Oreg.	1.76	1.59	1.70	1,942	1,710	1,892	77	64	78
Calif.	2.85	2.81	3.00	5,599	5,771	6,459	77	70	78
U. S.	1.35	1.36	1.41	100,344	99,305	106,818	76	79	85

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of **September 1, 1950**

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.42	1.50	1.20	6	8	7
N.H.	2.04	2.05	1.90	8	10	10
Vt.	2.12	2.05	2.10	49	62	69
Mass.	2.23	2.10	2.30	25	27	32
R.I.	2.26	2.25	2.20	2	2	2
Conn.	2.36	2.45	2.45	56	78	86
N.Y.	1.97	1.85	2.05	784	670	824
N.J.	2.13	2.20	2.20	147	163	180
Pa.	1.90	1.95	1.95	550	585	644
Ohio	1.95	2.05	2.00	878	1,082	1,056
Ind.	1.84	1.90	1.90	781	950	950
Ill.	2.30	2.50	2.45	1,210	2,012	2,090
Mich.	1.55	1.55	1.60	1,851	1,844	1,942
Wis.	2.14	2.15	2.30	2,216	3,554	4,069
Minn.	2.02	2.00	2.00	2,301	2,182	2,596
Iowa	2.22	2.15	2.30	1,969	2,249	2,767
Mo.	2.59	2.70	2.80	779	1,042	983
N.Dak.	1.40	1.35	1.50	245	346	450
S.Dak.	1.51	1.30	1.55	503	712	1,020
Nebr.	1.88	2.05	2.15	1,581	2,290	2,498
Kans.	2.05	2.10	2.20	1,599	2,155	2,189
Del.	2.22	2.25	2.30	12	14	14
Md.	1.99	2.15	1.95	94	135	129
Va.	2.15	2.50	2.35	155	295	277
W.Va.	2.06	2.10	2.15	102	141	153
N.C.	2.08	2.50	2.40	31	128	144
Ga.	1.74	2.20	2.00	6	11	12
Ky.	2.09	2.20	2.25	479	605	626
Tenn.	2.24	2.40	2.40	278	451	384
Ala.	1.72	2.10	2.10	13	46	46
Miss.	2.26	2.30	2.40	134	94	60
Ark.	2.48	2.75	2.70	256	280	221
La.	2.17	2.40	2.50	50	50	48
Okla.	1.94	2.15	2.15	640	888	976
Tex.	2.59	2.75	2.80	320	371	434
Mont.	1.66	1.50	1.70	1,193	1,138	1,304
Idaho	2.47	2.60	2.45	1,963	2,028	1,987
Wyo.	1.67	1.70	1.60	579	527	526
Colo.	2.09	2.30	1.85	1,323	1,392	1,075
N.Mex.	2.77	2.90	2.60	385	429	424
Ariz.	2.54	2.70	2.70	512	543	570
Utah	2.25	2.50	2.00	945	970	776
Nev.	2.47	2.80	2.50	264	308	275
Wash.	2.46	2.45	2.55	772	725	785
Oreg.	2.60	2.65	2.65	704	673	708
Calif.	4.40	4.45	4.60	4,025	4,281	4,867
U.S.	2.20	2.23	2.26	32,775	38,546	41,285

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
September 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1950

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Preliminary	Average	1949	Preliminary
	1939-48	1950	1950	1939-48	1950	1950
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.07	1.10	0.95	493	454	416
N.H.	1.28	1.20	1.20	222	179	190
Vt.	1.45	1.35	1.35	850	761	753
Mass.	1.70	1.65	1.80	368	330	367
R.I.	1.49	1.45	1.55	25	22	25
Conn.	1.60	1.65	1.75	228	219	242
N.Y.	1.50	1.25	1.55	4,063	3,232	3,968
N.J.	1.44	1.55	1.60	181	191	197
Pa.	1.37	1.35	1.40	2,675	2,638	2,736
Ohio	1.34	1.30	1.40	2,484	2,261	2,727
Ind.	1.21	1.20	1.25	1,184	890	1,224
Ill.	1.32	1.30	1.40	1,864	1,260	2,117
Mich.	1.28	1.15	1.25	1,612	1,180	1,372
Wis.	1.54	1.20	1.45	4,072	2,280	2,562
Minn.	1.45	1.20	1.40	1,558	1,084	1,239
Iowa	1.32	1.35	1.50	2,837	2,342	3,566
Mo.	1.01	1.15	1.15	1,163	1,211	1,429
N.Dak.	1.26	1.05	1.25	6	4	5
S.Dak.	1.14	.75	.90	15	16	61
Nebr.	1.17	1.15	1.30	30	45	101
Kans.	1.25	1.30	1.30	81	136	191
Del.	1.29	1.35	1.35	40	35	34
Md.	1.23	1.30	1.25	366	386	368
Va.	1.18	1.40	1.35	558	675	586
W.Va.	1.19	1.20	1.20	502	526	526
N.C.	1.14	1.25	1.30	88	119	112
Ga.	.89	1.00	.85	6	8	7
Ky.	1.23	1.20	1.30	500	434	462
Tenn.	1.17	1.20	1.30	212	210	224
Ala.	.88	.95	1.00	4	5	5
Miss.	1.15	1.30	1.45	13	16	19
Ark.	1.10	1.40	1.25	29	39	36
La.	1.04	1.10	1.15	21	28	29
Mont.	1.35	1.30	1.40	260	291	323
Idaho	1.31	1.30	1.30	153	121	124
Wyo.	1.22	1.10	1.20	99	92	94
Colo.	1.45	1.50	1.30	229	237	202
N.Mex.	1.35	1.20	1.25	16	17	19
Utah	1.66	1.80	1.80	42	38	36
Nev.	1.36	1.70	1.60	39	56	54
Wash.	2.14	2.00	2.10	398	352	384
Oreg.	1.82	1.65	1.75	207	175	191
Calif.	1.84	1.60	1.85	69	62	72
U.S.	1.36	1.28	1.39	29,364	24,657	29,395

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

LESPEDeza HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Ohio	1.18	1.30	1.35	10	13	15
Ind.	1.08	1.15	1.15	102	109	99
Ill.	1.05	1.15	1.15	110	133	156
Mo.	1.03	1.25	1.05	1,413	2,194	1,862
Kans.	1.08	1.20	1.20	79	127	120
Del.	1.10	1.05	1.10	14	18	21
Md.	1.12	1.30	1.20	38	62	66
Va.	1.04	1.15	1.05	488	536	499
W. Va.	1.06	1.10	1.10	26	22	24
N.C.	1.08	1.20	1.10	499	598	531
S.C.	.91	1.05	.75	153	288	209
Ga.	.86	.95	.85	138	199	160
Ky.	1.13	1.30	1.25	850	1,154	1,110
Tenn.	1.06	1.25	1.15	1,261	1,394	1,205
Ala.	.86	.95	.95	97	99	108
Miss.	1.18	1.30	1.30	351	384	407
Ark.	1.00	1.20	1.15	670	894	899
La.	1.24	1.45	1.45	116	151	141
Okla.	1.04	1.35	1.30	70	196	204
U. S.	1.06	1.22	1.12	6,485	8,571	7,836

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Preliminary	Average	1949	Preliminary
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Wis.	1.18	1.05	1.20	154	110	126
Minn.	1.10	1.00	1.10	1,516	1,132	1,121
Iowa	1.16	1.15	1.15	122	99	92
Mo.	1.16	1.30	1.25	174	185	189
N. Dak.	.88	.80	.85	1,990	1,994	2,119
S. Dak.	.73	.55	.65	1,957	2,020	2,412
Nebr.	.71	.75	.75	1,961	2,255	2,255
Kans.	1.08	1.15	1.15	683	756	770
Ark.	1.08	1.30	1.25	195	231	222
Okla.	1.11	1.20	1.25	476	486	496
Tex.	1.02	1.15	1.05	184	187	163
Mont.	.87	.85	.85	698	717	761
Idaho	1.10	1.05	1.15	153	169	172
Wyo.	.82	.90	.75	400	457	400
Colo.	.97	1.10	.80	422	521	342
N. Mex.	.79	.80	.65	14	13	8
Ariz.	.84	.85	.70	3	3	2
Utah	1.20	1.30	1.20	111	143	137
Nev.	1.05	1.05	1.00	266	280	267
Wash.	1.20	1.10	1.20	54	46	53
Oreg.	1.15	1.05	1.15	310	294	335
Calif.	1.26	1.15	1.25	220	198	215
22 States	.89	.82	.85	12,064	12,296	12,657

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PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indic.	Average		Indic.
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Va.	1,220	1,420	1,350	186,333	195,960	202,500
N.C.	1,138	1,030	1,040	315,847	243,080	247,520
Tenn.	762	825	850	5,922	4,125	4,250
Total						
(Va.-N.C. area)	1,159	1,169	1,156	508,102	443,165	454,270
S.C.	611	650	650	18,312	14,300	13,000
Ga.	687	765	775	666,233	612,000	520,800
Fla.	632	765	750	63,350	51,255	50,250
Ala.	670	830	750	295,360	290,500	207,000
Miss.	355	375	375	8,314	4,875	4,500
Total						
(S.E. area)	672	777	760	1,051,568	972,930	795,550
Ark.	373	450	425	6,877	3,600	3,400
La.	328	360	375	3,201	1,080	1,125
Okla.	469	670	600	89,137	113,900	111,000
Tex.	450	650	600	283,952	333,450	283,200
N.Mex.	1,022	1,100	1,050	7,853	7,700	7,350
Total						
(S.W. area)	455	656	602	391,020	459,730	406,075
U.S.	687	804	783	1,950,690	1,875,825	1,655,895

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indic.	Average		Indic.
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ohio	19.3	24.0	22.0	17,547	20,592	23,364
Ind.	18.4	23.0	22.0	22,958	33,166	36,960
Ill.	21.2	26.0	24.5	64,513	82,602	94,692
Mich.	16.4	22.0	20.0	1,525	1,452	2,180
Wis.	14.2	16.5	14.0	490	248	280
Minn.	15.4	17.5	15.0	5,995	12,408	15,930
Iowa	19.6	22.5	21.0	28,766	28,778	38,178
Mo.	15.0	21.0	22.0	8,046	17,997	24,992
Kans.	11.1	14.5	15.0	1,715	3,436	4,680
Va.	14.8	18.0	17.5	1,128	2,106	2,380
N.C.	12.0	15.0	15.0	2,675	3,960	4,290
Ky.	15.2	18.5	18.0	1,102	2,202	2,358
Tenn.	13.5	19.0	20.0	642	1,140	1,800
Miss.	12.8	15.5	19.5	1,212	1,674	5,714
Ark.	14.6	20.0	20.0	2,980	5,820	10,000
Other States	12.8	15.1	15.8	3,198	4,724	6,904
United States	18.8	22.4	21.2	164,491	222,305	274,702

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BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
		Pounds			Thousand bags 2/	
Maine	988	950	890	70	57	44
New York	999	1,050	1,230	1,307	1,638	1,611
Michigan	822	1,150	800	4,405	5,968	3,696
Minnesota	547	650	350	21	6	4
Total N.E.	856	1,124	894	5,821	7,669	5,355
Nebraska	1,528	1,600	1,500	755	1,312	1,050
Montana	1,246	1,200	1,350	304	288	243
Idaho	1,592	1,750	1,700	2,106	2,608	2,261
Wyoming	1,305	1,330	1,350	1,072	1,210	932
Washington	1,136	1,800	1,900	42	108	247
Total N.W.	1,460	1,570	1,562	4,293	5,526	4,733
Colorado	618	860	720	1,944	2,537	1,786
New Mexico	314	410	250	654	554	190
Arizona	490	500	600	66	60	66
Utah	589	500	250	40	65	28
Total S.W.	509	707	598	2,707	3,216	2,070
California						
Standard Lima	1,313	1,635	1,600	1,162	1,504	1,136
Baby Lima	1,465	1,580	1,600	985	1,390	1,248
Other	1,202	1,229	1,250	2,399	2,249	2,175
Total Calif.	1,279	1,417	1,411	4,546	5,143	4,559
United States	932	1,164	1,064	17,367	21,554	16,717

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Preliminary	Average	1949	Preliminary
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
		Pounds			Thousand bags 2/	
Minn.	3/ 862	950	900	3/ 37	66	36
N.Dak.	3/ 1,140	1,200	1,000	3/ 142	36	30
Mont.	1,177	1,150	1,250	364	80	75
Idaho	1,230	1,080	1,500	1,679	918	825
Wyo.	3/ 1,130	1,000	1,250	3/ 24	20	25
Colo.	874	1,000	950	185	250	190
Wash.	1,324	910	1,410	2,963	1,583	1,466
Oreg.	1,358	700	1,300	334	105	156
Calif.	3/ 982	1,230	1,100	3/ 198	209	99
U.S.	1,246	975	1,350	5,800	3,267	2,902

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
		Short tons		Thousand short tons		
Ohio	9.3	10.5	11.0	269	252	286
Mich.	8.6	9.6	9.9	733	743	918
Nebr.	12.2	14.7	14.0	740	559	798
Mont.	11.8	11.8	12.0	836	697	744
Idaho	15.2	17.8	17.0	1,037	1,067	1,513
Wyo.	11.7	14.5	14.0	430	406	476
Colo.	13.0	16.1	15.0	1,849	1,878	2,190
Utah	13.5	16.6	14.0	538	466	518
Calif. 1/	16.4	18.8	18.0	2,149	2,519	3,636
Other States	12.0	13.2	12.3	1,357	1,610	2,072
U. S.	12.8	14.8	14.2	9,938	10,197	13,151

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
		Short tons		Thousand short tons		
La.	18.5	18.8	21.0	5,010	5,640	6,237
Fla.	30.5	30.7	34.0	904	1,156	1,360
Total	19.7	20.1	22.5	5,915	6,796	7,597

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
		Pounds		Thousand pounds		
Idaho	2/1,546	1,635	1,850	2/434	1,390	1,850
Wash.	1,812	1,490	1,870	16,389	19,370	25,058
Oreg.	896	990	1,100	17,040	14,652	16,500
Calif.	1,484	1,665	1,650	12,169	15,318	15,345
U. S.	1,252	1,340	1,518	45,816	50,730	58,753

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not marketed because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

2/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	564	570	550	4,350	1,600	1,400
Kans.	296	340	275	2,350	1,200	700
Okla.	323	350	340	12,050	11,400	11,000
Tex.	312	380	280	4,710	9,300	4,300
Colo.	284	340	225	11,460	12,100	5,600
N.Mex.	249	340	220	6,250	8,500	3,500
U.S.	311	356	283	41,170	44,100	26,500

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,583	1,597	1,599	9,981	13,259	12,629
Conn.	1,368	1,357	1,463	23,527	26,463	27,508
N.Y.	1,335	1,300	1,400	1,154	650	700
Pa.	1,450	1,541	1,482	51,164	58,709	58,668
Ohio	1,091	1,365	1,242	24,559	27,990	25,220
Ind.	1,151	1,269	1,299	11,436	13,328	13,640
Wis.	1,479	1,535	1,454	33,252	30,846	30,527
Minn.	1,225	1,450	1,200	723	580	480
Mo.	1,035	1,150	1,150	6,078	5,980	5,520
Kans.	989	1,025	1,050	283	205	210
Md.	762	820	775	32,121	41,000	37,975
Va.	1,043	1,146	1,272	132,659	136,972	152,688
W.Va.	1,036	1,370	1,300	3,024	4,384	3,770
N.C.	1,065	1,182	1,254	709,014	747,082	803,820
S.C.	1,066	1,325	1,275	120,400	147,075	144,075
Ga.	985	1,244	1,036	88,728	115,670	101,660
Fla.	911	1,090	1,034	19,157	25,061	23,580
Ky.	1,064	1,208	1,154	386,325	438,245	373,470
Tenn.	1,122	1,218	1,331	123,872	136,277	134,010
Ala.	819	800	850	307	400	425
La.	466	667	500	183	200	150
U.S.	1,073	1,209	1,222	1,777,945	1,970,376	1,950,725

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1939-48	Indicated 1950	Production	
		1949	Founds			1949	Indicated 1950
CLASS 1, FLUE CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,019	1,095	99,339	1,250	100,740	117,500
North Carolina	11	994	1,070	254,833	1,200	256,800	296,400
Total Old Belt	11	1,000	1,077	354,172	1,214	357,540	413,900
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,110	1,245	358,674	1,280	378,480	392,960
North Carolina	13	1,088	1,250	83,200	1,280	96,250	98,560
South Carolina	13	1,066	1,325	120,400	1,275	147,075	144,075
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,075	1,294	203,600	1,277	243,325	242,635
Georgia	14	985	1,245	87,810	1,035	114,540	100,395
Florida	14	884	1,070	15,687	1,000	20,223	18,900
Alabama	14	810	800	258	850	400	425
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	968	1,213	103,754	1,029	135,163	119,720
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	1,048	1,191	1,020,200	1,225	1,114,508	1,169,215
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED							
Total Virginia Belt	21	942	1,145	14,399	1,150	12,252	11,500
Kentucky	22	988	1,150	13,761	1,100	12,305	11,330
Tennessee	22	1,038	1,300	32,259	1,300	30,420	25,870
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,023	1,253	46,020	1,232	42,725	37,200
Kentucky	23	980	1,100	16,048	1,075	14,080	11,825
Tennessee	23	996	1,080	3,736	1,100	2,916	2,640
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	983	1,097	19,783	1,079	16,996	14,465
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	940	1,000	228	1,000	100	100
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	997	1,193	80,430	1,178	72,073	63,265
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,034	1,300	14,457	1,150	17,940	14,720
Indiana	31	1,154	1,270	11,224	1,300	13,208	13,520
Missouri	31	1,035	1,150	6,078	1,150	5,980	5,520
Kansas	31	989	1,025	283	1,050	205	210
Virginia	31	1,392	1,575	16,151	1,625	20,160	19,988
West Virginia	31	1,036	1,370	3,024	1,300	4,384	3,770
North Carolina	31	1,318	1,440	12,307	1,590	15,552	15,900
Kentucky	31	1,075	1,220	324,664	1,160	384,300	324,800
Tennessee	31	1,168	1,200	83,136	1,350	98,400	101,250
Total Burley Belt	31	1,104	1,235	471,373	1,224	560,129	499,678
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	762	820	32,121	775	41,000	37,975
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,074	1,194	503,494	1,175	601,129	537,653

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued-

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1950	Average 1939-48	Production	
		1949	Pounds			1949	Indicated 1950
3B Dark Air-cured							
Indiana	35	1,003	1,200	1,200	212	120	120
Kentucky	35	1,062	1,160	1,150	16,690	16,240	14,490
Tennessee	35	1,048	1,195	1,250	4,741	4,541	4,250
Total One Sucker	35	1,058	1,168	1,171	21,633	20,901	18,860
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,022	1,100	1,150	14,914	11,220	10,925
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	920	955	1,000	2,759	3,820	3,700
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,032	1,120	1,143	39,347	35,941	33,485
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,448	1,540	1,480	50,527	57,904	57,868
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,180	1,500	1,400	10,101	10,050	10,500
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,138	1,534	1,467	176,698	187,954	188,368
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,628	1,650	1,690	163	165	169
Connecticut	51	1,600	1,580	1,670	12,868	13,746	16,366
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,600	1,581	1,670	13,031	13,911	16,535
Massachusetts	52	1,724	1,790	1,750	8,515	10,382	10,675
Connecticut	52	1,629	1,590	1,700	4,388	4,293	4,590
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,689	1,726	1,735	12,903	14,675	15,265
New York	53	1,535	1,300	1,400	1,154	650	700
Pennsylvania	53	1,556	1,610	1,600	637	805	800
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,411	1,455	1,500	1,792	1,455	1,500
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,459	1,500	1,380	16,341	12,750	12,558
Wisconsin	55	1,499	1,560	1,510	16,911	18,096	17,969
Minnesota	55	1,225	1,450	1,200	723	580	480
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,485	1,556	1,500	17,634	18,676	18,449
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,531	1,584	1,565	62,211	61,467	64,307
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,018	1,130	1,050	1,304	2,712	1,785
Connecticut	61	968	1,040	1,040	6,270	8,424	6,552
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	976	1,061	1,042	7,574	11,136	8,337
Georgia	62	1,020	1,130	1,150	737	1,130	1,265
Florida	62	1,049	1,180	1,200	3,072	4,838	4,680
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,044	1,170	1,189	3,809	5,968	5,945
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	998	1,096	1,099	11,383	17,104	14,282
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,402	1,485	1,459	134,292	146,525	146,957
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Louisiana Perique	72	466	667	500	183	200	150
United States	All	1,073	1,209	1,222	1,777,945	1,970,376	1,950,725
Includes type 45 in 1939.							

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1939-48	1948	1949	Indicated 1950
----- : ----- : ----- : ----- : -----				
Eastern States	Thousand bushels			
North Atlantic:				
Maine	768	949	1,006	1,317
New Hampshire	732	612	1,056	1,048
Vermont	670	774	1,089	984
Massachusetts	2,473	2,194	3,842	5,825
Rhode Island	207	143	279	248
Connecticut	1,188	824	1,640	1,366
New York	14,399	11,750	20,090	17,625
New Jersey	2,490	1,364	3,124	2,280
Pennsylvania	7,300	4,520	9,680	7,035
Total North Atlantic	30,228	23,130	41,806	35,728
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	661	382	624	488
Maryland	1,526	928	1,251	1,352
Virginia	9,389	8,240	8,525	11,730
West Virginia	3,844	2,750	3,720	4,500
North Carolina	982	976	448	1,184
Total South Atlantic	16,601	13,276	14,568	19,254
Total Eastern States	46,829	36,406	56,374	54,982
Central States				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,828	1,936	5,446	3,420
Indiana	1,333	1,018	1,715	1,020
Illinois	3,125	2,401	4,176	2,346
Michigan	6,776	4,830	11,735	7,254
Wisconsin	725	642	724	730
Minnesota	174	53	357	79
Iowa	155	131	223	135
Missouri	1,260	865	1,548	986
Nebraska	157	102	120	52
Kansas	610	376	808	399
Total North Central	18,142	12,354	26,852	16,421
South Central:				
Kentucky	281	250	433	275
Tennessee	354	273	383	413
Arkansas	612	567	706	376
Total South Central	1,248	1,090	1,522	1,064
Total Central States	19,390	13,444	28,374	17,485
Western States				
Montana	237	214	170	150
Idaho	1,911	1,450	1,825	1,400
Colorado	1,469	1,395	1,628	968
New Mexico	739	750	788	188
Utah	473	450	365	270
Washington	27,764	25,760	31,820	34,224
Oregon	2,783	2,668	2,953	2,890
California	7,814	5,870	9,445	6,496
Total Western States	43,189	38,557	48,994	46,586
Total 35 States	109,408	88,407	133,742	119,053

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. - 45 -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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as of
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CROP REPORTING BOARD
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PEACHES				
State	Average	Production 1/		Indicated
		1948	1949	
	1939-48			1950
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	13	14	22	1
Mass.	56	68	75	21
R. I.	13	14	15	4
Conn.	126	139	164	130
N.Y.	1,330	1,114	1,428	1,072
N.J.	1,416	1,175	1,948	1,683
Pa.	1,987	2,182	2,451	2,166
Ohio	871	780	1,194	882
Ind.	453	559	794	250
Ill.	1,524	1,428	2,307	1,018
Mich.	3,606	3,250	3,500	4,032
Mo.	738	752	950	950
Kans.	73	160	185	112
Del.	374	402	468	225
Md.	544	533	714	563
Va.	1,501	1,209	1,734	837
W. Va.	531	530	529	538
N.C.	2,167	1,646	1,428	548
S.C.	3,789	3,160	2,340	468
Ga.	5,044	2,812	2,040	975
Fla.	89	92	66	56
Ky.	650	462	702	179
Tenn.	925	428	324	108
Ala.	1,400	1,298	792	440
Miss.	871	840	518	286
Ark.	2,203	2,482	2,412	1,980
La.	302	330	265	189
Okla.	444	280	679	378
Tex.	1,743	1,140	2,400	783
Idaho	303	324	353	41
Colo.	1,901	1,922	2,109	1,272
N.Mex.	181	74	172	39
Utah	754	821	778	130
Wash.	2,276	2,210	2,772	135
Oreg.	614	595	979	330
Calif., all	29,161	30,127	35,211	29,169
Clingstone 2/	18,151	20,835	24,085	19,668
Freestone	11,009	9,292	11,126	9,501
U. S.	3/ 70,090	65,352	74,818	51,990

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

PEARS				
State	Average	Production 1/		Indicated
		1948	1949	
	1939-48			1950
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	46	38	67	73
Conn.	51	34	57	57
N.Y.	841	384	1,195	1,033
Pa.	360	255	385	348
Ohio	300	178	272	198
Ind.	168	142	182	127
Ill.	389	330	410	254
Mich.	766	300	1,200	884
Mo.	236	170	195	150
Kans.	102	135	112	96
Va.	305	252	106	99
W.Va.	95	90	56	76
N.C.	280	209	130	128
S.C.	130	108	70	54
Ga.	388	385	187	250
Fla.	171	214	176	145
Ky.	168	118	104	44
Tenn.	200	86	51	46
Ala.	312	288	194	176
Miss.	351	360	195	216
Ark.	187	236	180	179
La.	204	240	198	193
Okla.	162	142	229	168
Tex.	374	236	484	292
Idaho	61	61	64	36
Colo.	184	155	204	130
Utah	161	140	170	25
Wash., all	7,070	5,555	7,030	5,804
Bartlett	5,238	3,780	5,175	4,148
Other	1,832	1,775	1,855	1,656
Oreg., all	4,592	4,825	6,166	5,432
Bartlett	1,868	1,861	2,681	1,820
Other	2,724	2,964	3,485	3,612
Calif., all	11,413	10,668	16,335	13,251
Bartlett	10,017	9,418	14,335	11,834
Other	1,396	1,250	2,000	1,417
U. S.	2/ 30,295	26,334	36,404	29,964

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/				Indicated
	Average	1948	1949	1950	
	1939-48				
T o n s					
N.Y.	54,990	65,200	48,400		73,300
N.J.	2,140	1,800	2,200		2,200
Pa.	16,460	17,200	14,100		20,200
Ohio	16,060	11,000	15,800		18,300
Ind.	2,350	2,100	2,500		2,400
Ill.	3,410	3,100	3,100		3,500
Mich.	33,990	27,000	34,300		40,300
Iowa	2,990	3,100	4,500		4,100
Mo.	4,950	3,800	3,800		3,700
Kans.	2,300	2,400	2,400		2,200
Va.	1,840	2,300	1,800		2,200
W.Va.	1,360	1,500	1,500		1,800
N.C.	5,250	5,600	4,500		5,500
S.C.	1,130	1,100	800		1,100
Ga.	2,120	2,900	2,300		2,800
Ark.	9,270	11,100	11,900		11,600
Ariz.	990	800	1,000		1,200
Wash.	16,360	24,000	20,800		23,700
Oreg.	1,670	1,400	1,400		1,300
Calif., all	2,583,600	2,891,000	2,485,000		2,317,000
Wine varieties	564,000	620,000	538,000		478,000
Table varieties	517,100	592,000	514,000		537,000
Raisin varieties	1,502,500	1,679,000	1,433,000		1,302,000
Raisins 2/	256,100	231,500	262,000		-----
Not dried	478,100	753,000	385,000		-----
U. S.	3/ 2,776,885	3,078,400	2,662,100		2,538,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in these States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average	1947	1948	1949	Indicated
	1939-48				1950
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:					
	Fresh basis				
California	207,400	169,000	219,000	165,000	196,000
Washington	20,280	28,000	20,300	26,400	1,700
Utah	5,830	4,500	7,300	6,200	400
3 States	233,510	201,500	246,600	197,600	198,100
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,280	4,000	3,500	6,100	5,000
California	76,300	74,000	67,000	90,000	78,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	22,370	37,000	20,800	27,100	10,500
Washington, all	24,360	23,100	19,000	25,000	10,900
Eastern Washington	17,050	19,100	17,000	15,000	10,000
Western Washington	7,310	4,000	2,000	10,000	900
Oregon, all	77,770	34,400	48,800	107,000	21,600
Eastern Oregon	16,300	18,900	19,700	18,000	2,900
Western Oregon	61,470	15,500	29,100	89,000	18,700
	Dry basis 2/				
California	190,600	200,000	182,000	152,000	147,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition September 1			Production 1/	
	Average	1949	1950	Average	Indicated
	1939-48			1939-48	1950
	Percent			Tons	
FIGS:					
California					
Dried)	82	81	77	2/32,910	2/28,400
Not dried)				16,230	8,000
OLIVES:					
California	53	44	50	47,900	39,000
ALMONDS:					
California	---	---	---	23,310	43,300
WALNUTS:					
California	---	---	---	59,590	80,200
Oregon	---	---	---	6,270	7,900
2 States	---	---	---	65,860	88,100
FILBERTS:					
Oregon	---	---	---	5,110	9,700
Washington	---	---	---	858	1,440
2 States	---	---	---	5,968	11,140
AVOCADOS:					
Florida	58	60	71	2,703	3,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

PECANS						
State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling pecans		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,204	2,573	1,882	279	351	230
S.C.	2,106	2,750	2,370	359	450	380
Ga.	23,723	14,400	23,760	4,506	3,600	5,940
Fla.	2,450	2,080	2,716	1,844	1,570	1,810
Ala.	9,088	12,700	7,510	2,173	2,800	1,765
Miss.	3,391	4,500	1,827	3,226	5,500	2,233
Ark.	726	650	565	3,133	4,250	3,450
La.	2,510	2,200	900	7,086	14,800	9,500
Okla.	1,389	2,040	810	19,871	21,960	7,290
Tex.	3,638	3,480	3,780	25,977	25,520	27,720
U.S.	2/51,267	47,373	46,120	2/69,688	80,801	60,318

State	Production		
	All pecans		
	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
		Thousand pounds	
N.C.	2,483	2,924	2,112
S.C.	2,465	3,200	2,750
Ga.	28,228	18,000	29,700
Fla.	4,294	3,650	4,526
Ala.	11,261	15,500	9,275
Miss.	6,617	10,000	4,060
Ark.	3,860	4,900	4,015
La.	9,596	17,000	10,400
Okla.	21,260	24,000	8,100
Tex.	29,615	29,000	31,500
U.S.	2/120,955	128,174	106,438

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

CRANBERRIES				
State	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1948	1949	Indicated
	1939-48			1950
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	465,600	605,000	520,000	600,000
New Jersey	77,500	69,000	67,000	85,000
Wisconsin	127,800	238,000	200,000	202,000
Washington	32,330	42,400	40,000	38,000
Oregon	11,350	13,300	13,400	16,000
5 States	714,580	967,700	840,400	941,000

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1939-48	Condition September 1 1/			
		1947	1948	1949	1950
Percent					
ORANGES:					
California, all	77	76	79	69	71
Navels & Misc. 2/	76	75	78	68	62
Valencias	77	76	79	70	76
Florida, all	71	68	73	64	71
Early & Midseason	71	68	74	64	72
Valencias	70	68	72	63	70
Texas, all	73	79	64	18	61
Early & Midseason 2/	---	80	63	20	63
Valencias	---	78	65	15	59
Arizona, all	72	58	68	68	66
Navels & Misc. 2/	3/71	53	70	68	68
Valencias	3/68	64	66	69	65
Louisiana, all 2/	71	76	79	70	81
5 States	74	73	76	65	71
TANGERINES:					
Florida	62	66	65	60	66
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	62	68	66	46	67
Seedless	66	70	67	45	70
Other	60	66	64	47	66
Texas, all	66	75	54	14	49
Arizona, all	71	69	67	70	68
California, all	77	79	79	77	74
Desert Valleys	3/78	76	77	79	79
Other	3/77	81	80	76	70
4 States	65	71	62	37	61
LEMONS:					
California	76	77	79	62	73
LIMES:					
Florida	66	77	60	75	72

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

POTATOES 1/						
GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
AND	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
STATE: 1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950	
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	305	450	480	56,252	67,050	62,400
N.Y., L.I.	257	230	365	15,805	12,420	18,615
N.Y., Up St.	136	240	260	15,881	18,240	17,940
Pa.	135	186	200	19,224	19,158	19,000
5 Eastern	211.9	305.9	341.9	107,161	116,868	117,955
Mich.	108	165	170	18,136	17,160	16,150
Wis.	95	170	195	12,894	13,600	14,625
Minn.	105	160	160	18,349	16,000	15,360
N.Dak.	125	170	170	18,665	18,530	18,530
S.Dak.	85	56	120	2,519	1,008	1,800
5 Central	107.5	161.3	170.4	70,564	66,298	66,465
Nebr.	154	170	190	10,731	8,840	9,500
Mont.	124	140	160	1,996	2,100	2,400
Idaho	239	240	290	36,548	34,560	42,630
Wyo.	167	170	185	2,204	1,870	1,942
Colo.	212	275	260	16,618	18,150	16,380
Utah	177	195	220	2,672	3,003	3,146
Nev.	196	190	230	518	342	414
Wash.	236	280	310	8,953	10,080	11,780
Oreg.	239	290	320	10,164	11,890	12,480
Calif. 1/	321	360	360	11,997	16,200	15,480
10 Western	219.7	250.6	275.5	102,401	107,035	116,152
TOTAL 18	172.0	237.8	259.9	280,126	290,201	300,572
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
N.H.	169	225	235	1,108	968	893
Vt.	142	185	200	1,479	1,128	1,020
Mass.	164	205	240	3,163	2,850	3,144
R.I.	206	200	245	1,231	1,160	1,250
Conn.	201	230	260	3,431	2,944	2,990
W.Va.	102	100	115	3,015	2,000	2,070
Ohio	119	165	175	8,174	6,270	6,825
Ind.	129	195	200	4,640	3,900	3,800
Ill.	88	100	105	2,214	1,000	945
Iowa	99	100	125	3,637	1,100	1,125
N.Mex.	80	82	80	279	246	160
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	126.3	162.6	180.0	32,370	23,566	24,222
29 LATE STATES	166.1	229.8	251.5	312,497	313,767	324,794
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
N.J.	182	182	281	11,142	8,554	12,364
Del.	87	140	156	325	490	702
Md.	111	115	127	1,957	1,587	1,626
Va.	127	169	168	8,883	9,126	9,408
Ky.	89	91	99	3,616	2,730	2,673
Mo.	110	128	137	3,597	2,432	2,329
Kans.	94	96	109	1,920	1,114	1,308
Ariz.	222	295	355	1,072	1,268	1,704
TOTAL 8	130.6	149.0	180.3	32,512	27,301	32,114
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	161.9	220.3	242.9	345,009	341,068	356,908

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POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
AND	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
STATE:	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
N.C.	114	129	154	9,302	7,869	9,240
S.C.	107	110	106	2,563	1,650	1,908
Ga.	68	72	77	1,541	1,296	1,386
Fla.	136	236	214	4,150	5,428	5,500
Tenn.	82	90	103	3,190	2,250	2,369
Ala.	92	104	114	4,318	3,432	3,990
Miss.	68	70	71	1,658	1,120	1,065
Ark.	82	80	81	3,192	2,080	1,863
La.	58	59	66	2,446	1,239	1,320
Okla.	68	74	86	1,654	814	817
Texas	89	97	85	4,560	3,686	2,720
Calif. 1/	346	455	400	19,701	30,030	31,200
TOTAL 12 EARLY	122.4	172.5	177.4	58,275	60,894	63,378
TOTAL U. S.	154.6	211.4	230.1	403,284	401,962	420,286
1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.						

SWEETPOTATOES

State:	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	140	150	175	2,176	2,400	2,975
Ind.	103	105	120	165	116	132
Ill.	86	90	95	258	180	190
Iowa	97	110	105	179	165	158
Mo.	94	95	105	735	570	630
Kans.	108	105	115	246	147	161
Del.	122	120	120	207	108	132
Md.	154	150	150	1,369	1,350	1,350
Va.	146	120	130	3,380	2,880	3,380
N.C.	107	113	120	7,403	5,876	6,480
S.C.	94	100	100	5,318	4,800	6,000
Ga.	78	90	88	6,723	6,030	6,160
Fla.	66	70	70	1,120	980	1,050
Ky.	82	83	80	1,248	913	800
Tenn.	95	105	110	3,280	2,205	2,310
Ala.	78	83	88	5,519	4,565	5,016
Miss.	89	95	100	5,271	3,990	4,600
Ark.	81	93	95	1,712	1,302	1,330
La.	87	98	100	8,615	8,330	10,000
Okla.	64	75	75	592	450	375
Texas	84	105	97	5,119	5,775	5,335
Calif.	106	110	110	1,151	1,100	1,320
U.S.	90.8	100.1	102.5	61,786	54,232	59,884

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN POUNDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Average	1948	1949	1950
and	1939-48			
Division				
Pounds				
Me.	16.9	17.1	17.6	16.8
N.H.	16.6	18.8	17.2	16.2
Vt.	15.1	16.4	16.5	15.9
Mass.	18.6	18.9	19.5	18.8
Conn.	18.7	19.0	20.5	18.5
N.Y.	18.1	20.0	19.1	19.3
N.J.	20.6	21.5	22.6	21.2
Pa.	17.9	19.0	20.0	19.8
N.Atl.	18.04	19.35	19.49	19.57
Ohio	16.8	18.1	18.9	19.4
Ind.	16.2	17.1	18.5	17.3
Ill.	16.0	16.9	18.4	18.6
Mich.	18.6	19.4	20.7	20.9
Wis.	16.7	17.0	18.8	18.7
E.N.C.	16.81	17.58	18.06	19.04
Minn.	14.1	14.9	16.1	15.1
Iowa	15.2	15.7	16.4	17.7
Mo.	13.0	15.2	16.3	15.8
N.Dak.	13.9	15.4	15.3	16.2
S.Dak.	12.4	13.5	13.2	14.0
Nebr.	14.5	15.6	15.5	16.5
Kans.	13.4	15.1	14.7	15.9
W.N.Cent.	13.89	15.17	15.52	15.90
Md.	16.8	18.5	18.5	17.7
Va.	14.4	16.0	16.8	16.0
W.Va.	14.3	16.4	16.1	15.4
N.C.	14.0	15.3	14.9	14.4
S.C.	11.6	12.4	12.9	12.8
Ga.	9.5	10.1	10.2	11.3
S.Atl.	13.34	14.83	15.12	14.39
Ky.	14.0	14.8	15.5	15.2
Tenn.	12.8	13.5	13.9	13.5
Ala.	9.4	9.9	10.8	10.3
Miss.	8.1	9.2	9.1	8.2
Ark.	9.6	11.7	10.7	10.7
Okla.	10.9	12.7	11.2	11.9
Tex.	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.7
S.Cent.	10.45	11.55	11.64	11.38
Mont.	16.3	16.7	17.0	17.0
Idaho	19.1	20.5	19.7	20.5
Wyo.	16.3	19.3	19.1	20.7
Colo.	15.3	16.0	16.4	17.1
Utah	17.7	19.5	19.1	20.4
Wash.	19.6	21.2	21.2	21.6
Oreg.	17.6	19.0	18.6	19.0
Calif.	19.2	20.1	20.2	20.5
West.	17.23	19.35	19.17	19.71
U.S.	14.79	16.01	16.52	16.58

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately. - 54 -

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

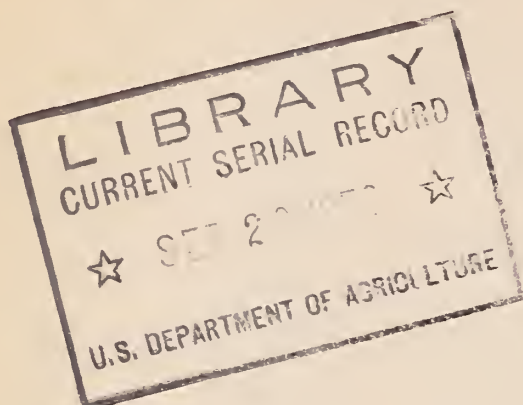
State :	Number of layers on :	Eggs per :	Total eggs produced :
and :	hand during August :	100 layers :	During August :
Division:	1949 :	1950 :	1949 : 1950 : 1949 : 1950 : 1949 : 1950 :
	Thousands	Number	Millions
Me.	2,056	2,234	1,525 1,603 31 36 266 311
N.H.	1,970	2,168	1,410 1,593 28 35 242 261
Vt.	796	859	1,600 1,686 13 14 105 117
Mass.	4,064	4,168	1,556 1,668 63 70 532 563
R.I.	454	466	1,550 1,618 7 8 57 64
Conn.	2,450	2,528	1,451 1,634 36 41 320 344
N.Y.	10,566	12,061	1,507 1,525 159 184 1,549 1,710
N.J.	8,123	8,903	1,457 1,516 118 135 1,088 1,161
Pa.	14,186	16,131	1,352 1,494 192 241 2,132 2,325
N.Atl.	44,665	49,518	1,449 1,543 647 764 6,291 6,856
Ohio	11,732	12,518	1,395 1,476 164 185 1,817 1,894
Ind.	10,758	11,024	1,345 1,392 145 153 1,611 1,640
Ill.	13,546	14,251	1,367 1,395 185 199 2,008 2,198
Mich.	7,425	8,000	1,414 1,488 105 119 1,122 1,245
Wis.	11,780	11,877	1,445 1,510 170 172 1,765 1,814
E.N.Cent.	55,291	57,670	1,391 1,448 769 835 8,323 8,791
Minn.	16,531	18,762	1,531 1,516 253 284 2,852 3,099
Iowa	19,259	21,090	1,469 1,507 283 318 3,175 3,476
Mo.	13,616	14,407	1,352 1,364 184 197 2,094 2,299
N.Dak.	2,964	3,093	1,389 1,457 41 45 403 426
S.Dak.	5,474	5,640	1,370 1,482 75 84 808 865
Nebr.	8,332	8,848	1,364 1,432 114 127 1,281 1,363
Kans.	9,367	10,100	1,339 1,407 125 142 1,416 1,538
W.N.Cent.	75,543	81,240	1,423 1,461 1,075 1,197 12,029 13,066
Del.	737	722	1,277 1,395 9 10 102 108
Md.	2,790	2,820	1,308 1,401 36 40 386 393
Va.	6,378	6,418	1,246 1,302 79 84 859 925
W.Va.	2,573	2,736	1,395 1,401 36 38 371 392
N.C.	6,472	6,642	1,076 1,141 70 76 777 782
S.C.	2,644	2,644	961 1,048 25 28 268 264
Ga.	4,864	5,190	955 967 46 50 502 513
Fla.	1,681	1,606	1,066 1,141 18 18 189 190
S.Atl.	28,139	28,778	1,134 1,195 319 344 3,454 3,567
Ky.	6,028	6,260	1,230 1,252 77 78 920 917
Tenn.	6,514	6,333	1,091 1,113 71 70 802 762
Ala.	4,702	4,972	998 986 47 49 479 491
Miss.	4,746	4,748	849 868 40 41 429 438
Ark.	4,387	4,626	1,011 1,029 44 48 472 510
La.	2,740	2,662	918 877 25 23 257 252
Okla.	6,702	7,177	1,181 1,246 79 89 399 962
Tex.	17,006	17,845	1,218 1,203 207 215 2,147 2,225
S.Cent.	52,825	54,623	1,117 1,122 590 613 6,405 6,557
Mont.	1,210	1,215	1,407 1,513 17 18 163 185
Idaho	1,260	1,535	1,376 1,442 17 22 192 222
Wyo.	540	533	1,525 1,581 8 8 73 76
Colo.	2,094	2,422	1,463 1,451 31 35 305 337
N.Mex.	680	652	1,389 1,265 9 8 89 89
Ariz.	426	425	1,203 1,240 5 5 56 56
Utah	2,330	2,267	1,457 1,504 34 34 308 347
Nev.	227	221	1,426 1,417 3 3 29 28
Wash.	3,622	3,634	1,510 1,566 55 58 538 586
Oreg.	2,099	2,216	1,507 1,519 32 34 332 345
Calif.	15,296	16,032	1,575 1,516 241 243 2,017 2,239
West.	29,784	31,202	1,518 1,500 452 468 4,102 4,510
U.S.	286,247	303,731	1,346 1,390 3,852 4,221 40,604 43,347

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
Washington 25, D. C.

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